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VOL. CIII., NO. 174

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1910

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

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We have the credit of carrying the largest and most varied stock of Picture Frames obtainable.

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	Lake of the Woods, per sack	31.80	
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	Calgary Flour, per sack	\$1.65	
	Small Sacks of Bread or Pastry Flour, each	.50	

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590 Tels. 50, 51, 52

The Nettleton Shoe

If you've never worn a Nettleton Shoe, we would ask you give it a trial. We have recently acquired the sole agency for this famous make. Many particular men have demanded the Nettleton—that's why we handle it, and we're mighty glad to do so, for it is ALL that can be called perfect in shoes

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street - Victoria, B. C.

Positively, No Credit

To Woman-in her higher, nobler aspects, whether wife, widow, grass-widow, mother-in-law, hired girl, telegraph operator, telephone helloer, queen, book-agent, wet nurse, stepmother, boss, professional fat woman, professional doubleheaded woman and professional beauty-God bless her!

-- Mark Twain.

At all the prominent banquets and high-class functions throughout Great Britain, the continent and the United States, the last toast, "The Ladies!" is now given in the world's best Champagne, G. H. Mumm and Co.'s "Cordon Rouge." This is the very highest grade of Champagne produced. It is made from the finest grapes selected, especially from the vintage of 1900. We have just received a splendid consignment of this peerless brand, and take great pleasure in presenting this most perfect of all wines to our patrons' notice. It will now be listed at every reliable hotel, bar, club and cafe in British Columbia. Your licensed grocer should be able to supply you with "Cordon Rouge" for home use. If he is unable to do so, kindly 'phone us and we will give you the name of a dealer who will be pleased to send you this "King of Champagnes."

Pither & Leiser, Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson-Sole Agents for British Columbia.

PRINTING BUREAU THEFTS LARGE

Missing Purchasing Agent Is in Nearly Half Million Dollars Supposed to Have Gathered by Crooked Work

HIS WHEREABOUTS NOT NOW KNOWN

Part of Grafting Done in Connection With Article of Stationery Intended to Prevent Frauds

OTTAWA, June 25.—Efforts of the Dominion police to locate E. Gould-thrite, purchasing agent of the Government Printing Bureau, have so far failed, but a description circulated has been sent to all the cities of the United States, and they hope to hear of his capture soon.

In the absence of an official statement no acurate estimate can be given of the loss sustained by the public treasury through the grafting operations in the bureau, but it may possibly run as high as half a million dollars. Gouldthrite, who drew a salary of \$2,309 a year, lived at the rate of about \$5,000, but we was generally understood to have made a small fortune in Cobalt stock. A thorough re-organization of the printing burea will follow the present clean-up of dishonest officials.

Hon. Charles Murphy gave out a typewritten statement to the friendly press taking credit to himself for having of his own initiative started an investigation into the affairs of the bureau soon after he took office as secretary of state, and for having visited the United States and there uncarthed evidence of graft. But this, however, flattering to the minister, is but half the truth. Suspicion of crookedness was first aroused by an investigation of Canadian firms into the causes which underlay the preference of those responsible for the purchase of stationery and similar supplies for goods of certain American concerns. The discovery of false invoices followed, and when the case had been made practically clear a complaint was made to the secretary of state. The extent of the graft gleanings of the officials has not been fully developed, but that it must have Continued on Page Eight

CHANGES NEEDED

IN DECLARATION

Cardinal Logue Writes Strongly on Wording of Present Accession Declaration-Offensive to Many

LONDON, June 25.—The following letter from Cardinal Logue on the

NEWS SUMMARY

1—Printing bureau thefts large.
Mr. Roosevelt will take part.
May yet become betterfriends.
2—Province and the Scott Act.
More information for water
expert. Sequel to the Carlson
Tragedy.
3—Yucatan coming to outer
wharf.

5—Social and personal, 6—News of the city, 7—News of the city, 8—In woman's realm, 9—Sport,

8—In woman's realm.
9—Sport.
10—Additional sport.
11—Hon. James Dunsmuir transfers coal holdings to Wm.
Mackenzie.
12—Hon James Dunsmul, cont.
13—Real estaté.
14—Marine.
15—Advertisements.
16—Provincial news.
17—P. R. Brown, Ltd., Adyt.,
48—Church Servicés.
19—Happenings. in the world of labor.
20—Colomist advt.
21—Markets.
22—Classified advts.
23—Mining department.
24—Spencer's advt.

MAGAZINE SECTION

1—Victoria's fire department.
2—Life in the Empire Overseas. Dangers of versatility
3—Literature, musle, art.
4—An Hour With the Editor,
5—Rural and Suburban,
6—Where human life does not count.

count.
7—The story of the crab.
8—Edison seeking new force.
Beginning of journalism.
9.—Field sports at home and abroad.

abroad.

10—A page for the young folks,

11—Feminine fads and fancies.

12—What out-door sports have
done for women.

subject of the King's accession declaration appears in the Tablet;
"T beg to say that I have on a former occasion expressed in very strong terms my views regarding the declaration which is forced upon the King by a law passed in an age of intolerance and persecution.
"Though I think it needless to repeat those terms, I still believe they are justified by the wanton insult which the declaration in question heaps upon Catholics.
"It is hard to see why, of all the King's subjects. Catholics alone should be selected as the objects of indignities and insults, or why their most sacred beliefs should be held up to reprobation. It seems the highest legal authorities hold that the declaration as it stands is not only unnecessary, but even useless for the object for which it was meant. This renders the offence to Catholic feelings the more wanton and unjustifiable. I think, moreover, that some clauses of this declaration are little less offensive to His Majesty the King than they are to Catholics. They seem to treat the ruler of a great Empire as if he were a slippery trickster who would endeavor by equivocation or a secret arrangement with the Pope to mislead his subjects and tamper with the sanctity of an oath. The wording as it stands is far from complimentary to either the King or the Pope."

The lian Dreadnoughts

ROME, June 25.—It is stated officially that of the four new Italian vessels of the "Dreadnought" type, the Dante Alighieri will be launched next summer, and the Conte di Cavour, the Guillo Cesare, and the Leonardo da Vinci will be begun shortly. It is believed that the first of these last three vessels will be ready in 1914 and the other two in 1915. This may be regarded as an official answer to the recent appeal of the Austrian press to Italy to cease this competition in "Dreadnoughts."

LOADED STEAMER CATCHES FIRE

ifteen Hundred Passengers on Mississippi River Excursion Boat Have Narrow Escape From Death

LACROSSE, Wis., June 25.—With 1,500 excursionists on board, the Acme Packet Company's big steamer J. S. caught fire in the Mississippi river between Genoa and Victory tonight, and although it was burned to the water's edge, prompt action of Captain Strekfus in beaching the boat when the first alarm was sounded saved every person of board. Only one woman was injured in the rush from the boat to the island on which the boat was beached.

The steamer brought 1,000 people

the boat was beached.

The steamer brought 1,000 people from Lansing, Iowa, and 500 from intermediate points to Lacrosse today, leaving here on the return trip at 6 o'clock. The boat caught fire when two miles above Victory, Wis...

Putting on full speed, Capt. Strekfus rushed the boat direct from Bad Axe rushed the boat direct from Bad Axe short distance away before the general alarm was sounded the vessel had grounded on sand, and it was but a grounded on sand, and it was but a few minutes' work to get off. In a few minutes the steamer was a mass of flames, and rapidly burned to the water's edge.

The excursionists are stranded on an island 100 feet long and 340 fact wide. A few launches and row boats from Victory and nearby hamlets are making slow headway in getting the people to the mainland.

BOMBAY, June 25.—The Australian steamer Triest, with a crew of \$5 and a passenger list of \$4, is three days overdue here. It is feared that the vessel foundered in a recent typhoon. The Triest has not been spoken by vessels reaching this port.

MANY ARE HURT

Disaster Attends Pleasure Open Switch

ALBANY, N. Y., 25 .- A big electric car crowded with pleasure seekers bound for Electric park, on the Albany Southern railroad, ran into an open switch about a mile below Rensselaer this afternoon and crashed into a work train on a siding. Of the hundred or nore passengers aboard, including two local baseball teams, 20 were more or less injured, five seriously. The injured were brought to the city in a special

Earl Grey May Remain.

LONDON, June 25.—Before sailing from Liverpool yesterday for Canada Hon Cliftord Sifton said it was prac-tically certain that Earl Grey would return to Canada and take up his viceregal duties for another year.

MR. ROOSEVELT

ntends to Put Forth Best Efforts to Save Republican Party from Defeat in New York State

CONFERENCE WITH **GOVERNOR HUGHES**

Indirect Appeal May Be Made to Latter to Become Candidate for Third Term and Save Party

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 25 .- Theo fusal to talk politics for publication, but thority that he will devote his every ef fort to save the Republican party from the defeat which he thinks menaces it

Mr. Roosevelt and Governor Hughes wil issue an articulated policy. The two men will go over the entire political situation in New York state, and Mr. Roosevelt will indicate his belief that if the governor will accept a place on the United States supreme court bench, as the governor has already signified his intention to do, and thus withdraw from active politics, the result will be disastrous to his party

Mr. Roosevelt may not, and probably will not, request the governor in so many words to become a candidate for a third term. He will present the situation as he sees it, leaving it to the governor to decide whether or not he should retract his positive statement that he will not accept another nomination, sacrifice his place on the bench of the supreme court, and go back into harness for two more years at Albany.

SEOUL, June 25 — Announcement was made here today of the signing of a memorandum last Friday, whereby the Japanese government is ontrusted with the conduct of all affairs with the conduct of all affairs

Budget to Be Introduced This Week - Suffragettes Show Their Displeasure on Account Government Attitude

or flames, and rapidly burned to the vater's edge.

The excursionists are stranded on an stand 100 feet long and 340 feet vide. A few launches and row boats from Victory and nearby hamlets are naking slow headway in getting the people to the mainland.

Australian Steamer Overdue.

BOMBAY, June 25.—The Australian teamer Triest, with a crew of: 85 and passenger list of 34, is three days verdue here. It is feared that the essel foundered in a recent typhoon. The Triest has not been spoken by vesels reaching this port.

IN CAR ACCIDENT

IN CAR ACCIDENT

IN CAR ACCIDENT

OSSETER Attends Pleasure
Seekers on Electric Road Near Albany—Car Run in a Deen Switch

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons yesterday Premier Association and June 30th. 4

The prime minister promised to give an opportunity for the second reading of David James Shackleton's bill for the enfranchisement of women, but said he was unable to promise further facilities in this respect at the present session.

The prime minister also said that he hopsed to introduce a bill in reference to the King's accession declaration next week. It would, he said, herely propose to alter the language of the decaration. It would not vary in any material respect the conditions of succession to the throne.

Emily Davidson, a militant suffragette, was fined 25 shillings in Bow street police ourty yesterday for breaking windows in the House of Lords by means of a piece of chalk to which labels were attached addressed to Premier Asquith. The labels contained such expressions as "Indignant women won't take this insult" and "Women won't take this insult" and "Women won't take this insult" and "Women won't be trified with." These messages yetered to the refusal of the government to give facilities for the passage by the Common of David James Shackleton's bill for the enfranchisement of women under certain conditions, the conciliatory suffrage bill as it is called.

Husband's Jealously.

Husband's Joalously.

PARIS, June 25.—Gaston Berger is twenty-five and very jealous; Mme, Berger, twenty, and very pretty. They married two years ago, and have been happy, with quarrels at intervals whenever Gaston Berger's jealously found anything to feed on. At few days since Mme, Berger smiled and waved her hand from their sitting room window to her sister, who was passing in the street. M. Berger came into the room at that moment and seeing her, demanded to know what man she was talking to out of the window. When his wife laughed at him he drew a revolver and fired two shots at her. Fortunately his aim was bod. Neighbors came rushing upstairs, and Gaston, thinking he had killed his wife, who had fainted from fright, threw himself out of the window into the street. Although the Bergers lived on the third floor, the only damage the jealous husband did to himself was to break a wrist. Mme, Berger was so touched by her jealous husband's wish to kill himself that she has pardoned him for tryfing to murder her.

COMPANIES ACT

Attorney General Tells Vancouver Deputation That Its Operation Cannot Be Suspended.

Cannot Be Suspended.

VANCOUVER, June 25.—In support of their application to suspend for a time the enforcement of Act 14, revising and consolidating the companies act of 1897 and amending acts, the following gentlemen, representing the board of trade, the manufacturers and the manufacturing agents doing business in this province, by appointment waited upon the attorney-general at his office in this city at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon: Messirs, E. Buchan, president of the board of trade; F. T. Walker, R. Stewart, George A. Campbell, Robert Robertson, E. H. Heaps, Sol. Oppenheimer, William Skene, A. Ronald, W. C. Geary and E. W. Deen.

Messirs, Buchan, Robertson, Heaps, Walker, Campbell, Oppenheimer, Ronald and Stewart lawing submitted their case, Hon. Mr. Bowser: informed the delegation that this act must go into full force and effect upon the first day of July next as it was utterly impossible for either the government or himself to prevent the Intention of the legislature becoming operative, In addition he told them that precisely similar legislation was in force in the eastern provinces, such as Ontarlo, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Large Hotel Burned.

Large Hotel Burned.

Each house marked its closing hour by voting for an investigation of the McMurray Indian contracts. Instead of the usual scene of relaxation from the business of legislation, both houses devoted serious attention to the charges of attempted bribery and other forms of improper influence made in the senate yesterday by Senator Gore and subsequently in the house by Representative Murphy. Two separate investigations are pro-

Two separate investigations are pro-vided for, one by each house. Each body passed a resolution creating a select committee of four members to pursue the enquiry during recess.

Heavy Earthquake,

LONDON, June 25.—J. J. Shaw, of West Bromwich, reports that the largest earthquake ever recorded by his seismograph began at 1.32 o'clock yes terday afternoon. Preliminary tremor lasted six minutes. The seismograph was disarranged by the magnitude of shocks. Mr. Shaw estimates that the quake was 1,200 miles away, either it Italy, Southern Spain or Iceland.

Completion of Second Unit at

NELSON, June 25.—The second unit of he Nelson civic power plant at Bon-ington Falls has been completed and he whole plant has been accepted and aken off the contractor's hands. For taken off the contractor's hands. For about four years the single unit has supplied light and power to the city with processation, and now that the second unit has been completed the plant originally installed will be given a thorough overhauling and in six weeks' time the city will have both units to rely upon. The completion of the work, costing about \$300,000, has been a long undertaking, but the city is now excelently equipped not only for lighting

MAY YET BECOME BETTER FRIENDS

ndications of Improvement in Relations Between Britain and Germany - Kaiser Paves the Way

WAR IS DESIRED BY NEITHER COUNTRY

Sir William Ramsay Points to Blocking of German Plans in Turkish Territory As Cause of Trouble

Large Hotel Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—Depew Inn, a four story brick hotel at Depew, near here, was destroyed by fire tonight, cousing a loss of \$50,000. Harry Foraker of Pittsburg, who was arried down a ladder by a fireman.

Australian Pensions.

MELHOURNE, June 25.—The government will pay invalid pensions from 1911 and has reduced the minimum age of women recipients from 65 to 60.

CONGRESS GETS

THROUGH WORK

Gession Closed Late Last Night and Bills Signed by President—Bribery Charges to Be Investigated

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President—Bribery Charges to Be Investigated

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President Taft walked out of the capitot at 11 o'clock tonight smilling. The second session of the sixty-fifth congress had just adjourned, and he had signed practically all matters of legislation that had been placed before him. He received congratulations from his cabinet and from members of both branches of congress upon the successful passage of most of his important measure.

The clock in the president's room was chiming the eleventh hour when the senate bell rang four times, signaling the final adjournment of the session.

Each house marked its closing hour by voting for an investigation of the providence of the session.

Liondon, June 25—Signs are multiplying that an understanding will schorly be reached between Britain and it may be confidently sisted that the Kaiser paved the way for a rapprochement of some sort in his conversations with the new Your a representant he kaiser paved the Wasted With Asia and it may be confidently be contended with first place in the Kaiser paved the Wasted With Asia adjourned to the Kaiser paved the Wasted With Asia adjourned to the Kaiser paved the Wasted With Asia adjourned to the Kaiser paved the Wasted With First place in the final and the second seeded by the second seeded with first place in the diplomate the first place in the first place in the kaiser paved the Wasted With Asia adjourned to the capitol with first place in the kaiser paved the Wasted With Asia and the

Output of Ore for Half Year Well Over Million Ton Mark —Interesting Find in Old Slocan Mine

a big strike at depth The ore body unovered is 35 feet wide and the ore is the est found to date in the old and valu-

able silver-zinc producing property.

The shipments for the past week are decidedly satisfactory. Both the shipments and the smelter receipts for the first half of the year are now well over the million mark, an excellent showing, indicating steady progress in the mining all over the Kootenay.

Appended are the totals of the camps: Boundary 32,158 Rossland 4,629 Slocan-Kootenay . 5,949

Umbrian Frescoes

RQME, June 25 .- Two interesting archaelogical discoveries have just been made. The first is that of a frag-ment of the ancient mosaic pavement of the Paths of Diocletian, now being ompletion of Second Unit at Bonnington Falls Places City in Good Position for Power and Light

NELSON, June 25.—The second unit of the Nelson civic power plant at Bonnington Falls has been accepted and the whole plant has been accepted and the whole plant has been accepted and the second second process of the Pitteenth Century, which have come to light in the deserted church of St. Francesco at Anguillana, on the Lake of Bracciano, the residence in the Middle Ages of the Courts of Anguillana, whose tower is still preserved in Rome, and who played a considerable in the history of Italy, and evon of Greece. The frescoes include a Madonna, surcounded by angels St. Prancis and other saints. They are said to belong to the Umbrian School.

"Insults" French President

about four years the single unit has supplied light and power to the city with practically no cessation, and now that the second unit has been completed the plant originally installed will be given a thorough overhauling and in six weeks time the city will have both units to rely upon. The completion of the work, costing about \$300,000, has been a long undertaking, but the city is now excelently equipped not only for lighting purposes, but to supply power at any reasonable rates to mills, factories and mines.

Mr. Sifton Buys Horses

LONDON, June 25—Hon, Clifford Sifton has purchased all of the Murray horses which competed in the international horse show excepting Wasp.

Buy that handiest of all Electric Flat Irons

The "Hot Point" Iron

We will place a 6-lb. Iron in your home on ten days'

PRICE COMPLETE, \$5.00

B.C. Electric Ry. Co., Ld.

Showrooms Corner Fort and Langley Streets

Canteloupes, each	
Cherries, very fine, per lb	C
Rhubarb, the last of the season, 7 lbs. for 25	C
Pears, 3 lbs. for	
Bananas, per dozen 35	С
Peaches, fine ripe, per basket 50	C
Apricots, very choice, per basket 50	
Plums, large blue, per basket	C

FRESH STRAWBERRIES

The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

Let Us Estimate on Your WIRING, ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed.

Prices right.

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

Black Cat Cigarettes

Are You Outing Goods for Holi-Convinced?

Read These Facts:

BLACK CAT Cigarette tobacco is a rare blend of pure Virginia leaf-perfect as a result of our years of practical experience.

This superior tobacco is manufactured in England under climatic influences most favorable for tobacco curing.

> There is no sweetening matter or other foreign substances injected into BLACK CAT CIGARETTES. They contain nothing but pure tobacco.

> BLACK CAT tobacco is perfect, and the method of manufacture is the cleanest possible, by use of the most up-to-date machinery.

> > Try This

Light any Virginia cigarette at any price, and then light a BLACK CAT. Smoke from each alternately, exhaling the smoke through the nostrils. You will "feel" that the BLACK CAT excels in soothing purity.

10 for 10 cents-mild or medium Carreras & Marcianus Cigarettes, Limited, Montreal

POTATOES! POTATOES!

CIGARETTES

We offer the Best Island Grown, while they last, at the following 75¢ per 100 lbs.

SYLVESTER FEED & SEED COMPANY Yates St., Tel. 413

PROVINCE AND

How Introduction of "Canada Temperance Act" Would Destroy Provincial Uniform-

A special representative of the Montreal Star sends to that independent and influential Canadian journal an interestingly analytical reference to the recently inaugurated campaign in this province for "local option" in liquor traffic matters under the so-called "Scott Act," the article in question containing food for reflection by British Columbians as well as touching upon certain phases of the situation here, which have not hereofore invited public comment.

here, which have not heretofore invited public comment.

"The Local Option League," says the correspondence in question, "—how that the Canadian Temperance (Scott) Act" has quietly been so amended at Ottawa by a clarifying of the British Columbia "countles' definition as to make it possible for anti-liquor extremists to invoke it in this Pacific province—has recently inaugurated a campaign in direct antagonism to the adopted liquor traffic policy of the Mc-Bride provincial government, and with such special energy as to suggest to many an anti-Conservative partizan inspiration back of this Scott Act nspiration back of this Scott Act

inspiration back of this Scott Act movement.

"It will be recalled that incidental to the last provincial general elections, a plebiscite was taken to test the feeling of British Columbia as a whole as to the expediency of the suggested adoption in and for this province of the Local Option plan. The Local Option-ists now say that they desired no such plebiscite, but rather desired the geograment to adopt the Local Option principle without a reference to the sovereign people; and that they held as distinctly unfair the plebiscite condition, which was that more than fifty per cent. of the recorded poll for parliamentary members should also be cast for Local Option to justify the government in abandonment of the principles underlying the present system.
"Be this contention as it may the

tem.

"Be this contention as it may, the Local Option League worked strenusured by the pleblseite in question, pressed constantly and keenly for every possible advantage in the count and recount, and then admitted in their own published stutements—a defeat by something between five hundred and six hundred votes with not unusual recriminations and charges of unfairness in the rules under which their battle had been fought and lost.

"The growth of prohibition senti-

in the rules under which their battle had been fought and lost.

"The growth of prohibition sentiment throughout the country, as indicated in the substantial closeness of the pleblscite vote, was voluntarily accepted by the government as justification for the enactment of much more rigorous law and regulations concerning the liquor traffic; and as a consequence, and after very comprehensive study by the attorney-general (Hen. Mr. Bowser) of the contrasted liquor traffic laws and systems throughout the civilized world, an act was passed last session which is perhaps the most practical, and certainly the most draspite, on any statute book in the British Empire. This will become a law of British Columbia and strictly enforced from the 1st August next. Its sweeping provisions were received with amaze and consternation by the trade—with corresponding jubilation and approbation by practical and temperate reformers.

"Even Rev. Dr. Spencer, the leader of the Local Optionists, felt constrained to write to Attorney-General Bowser congratulating him upon his measure. It, therefore, has been a general and almost complete surprise to find that the militant prohibitionists in British Columbia have not, as it had been expected they would, been content in common fairness to give the

drastic new act a working trial, but have moved meanwhile, without the knowledge of the provincial authorities or of the vast majority of British Columbians, to Invoke the much-talked of Scott Act, concerning the practiciability as well as the principle and the expediency of which there, certainly exist grave differences of opinion even Canadian temperace workers.

"At present the indications are that action will scon be taken, toward formatice of Canadian temperace workers.

"At present the indications are that action will scon be taken toward formatice and do regard the matter dispassion, raticly and fairly this is particularly to be regretted, primarily because the principle of fair play suggests that the flust of the principle of fair play suggests that the flust of the principle of fair play suggests that the flust of the principle of fair play suggests that the flust of the principle of fair play suggests that the flust of the principle of fair play suggests that the flust of the principle of fair play suggests that the flust of the principle of fair play suggests that the flust of the principle of fair play suggests that the flust of the principle of fair play suggests and benevolent at end to principle of fair play suggests and the flust and long-considered feature of governmental public policy, the play and the provincial politics, from which it has hereofore been kept desirably separate and distinct. The flust of the provincial politics, from which it has hereofore been kept desirably separate and distinct. The flust of the provincial politics, from which it has hereofore been kept desirably separate and distinct. The flust of the provincial politics of the flust of the provincial politics, from which it has been considerable of the flustration of the flustra

SEQUEL TO THE CARLSON TRAGEDY

William Holmes, Acquitted, on Charge of Murder Marries. Widow of the Dead Man

A scarcely unexpected sequel to the notorious Carlsen marger at Nanaimo, for which William Holmes was placed on trial for his life at the disc assizes, has presented itself in the discovery that a license to marry was issued at Vancouver on the 15th instant to William Holmes and Mrs. Harriet Carlsen, widow of the murdered man and the supposed paramour and accomplice of her husband's alleged assassin. The couple were married by the pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Vancouver, at his rectory, on the 16th instant, and left St. Andrew's Church, Vancouver, at his rectory, on the 16th instant, and left the same day for Seattle, where they are understood to have taken up their residence. Feeling, still runs decidedly high at Nanalmo at what is held to have been a grave miscarriage of justice.

Mr. Philip Dolph left last night via the Northern Pacific for New York whence he will sall on the Campania for the Old Country.

Mr. J. W. Cambie went over to Van couver last night on the Charmer.

Mrs. W. E. Wilson and Mrs. C. Roberts left last night on a trip to Van-

day Wear

Monday will see a big Display of Summer Two-Piece Suits, Flannel and Duck

Trousers, Outing Shirts with Reversible Collars, Belts, etc., for the HOLIDAY,

several men some two weeks, at an estimated cost of \$300, Mayor Morley said the engineer was mistaken. What he had suggested to the engineer was to have an anerold survey made to secure data as to what grades, if any, exist to prevent Leuch River waters being made available to augment the Sooke Lake supply. Such a survey could be secured in forty-eight hours and there would be no necessity of wasting two weeks or spending anything like \$200. This information Mr. Burwell is now waiting for, and as soon as he secures it he will doubtless be ready to make his full report. Alderman Mable claimed the city has but one more year within which to secure Sooke Lake. If there is not water enough there now the people would not go to the additional expense of diverting the Leach River waters into the lake. Alderman Bannerman failed to see the need of Leach River water. There was supposed to be a daily supply of 23,000,000 gallons in Sooke Lake, and that ought to be enough for many years.

Mayor Morley believed every possible fact should be secured and while Leach River water might never be required still the Information, as to whether it is available or not was important.

Alderman Langley declared there

portant.
Alderman Langley declared there has been far too much delay already and the information required by Mr. Burwell should have been given him ere this.
Alderman Humber ended the discussion by moying that the aneroid survey be made at once, and this was determined upon.

Col. R. E. Montgomery, a well known timber investor, who has been in the city on business for the past few days, left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a trip to Portland, Ore. Mr. F. A. Sparks, of the University School staff, leaves this week on a holiday trip to England. He will sail from New York on the Cunard liner Campania.

While the present council is in control, no liquor licenses will be granted in Point Grey municipality.

"Thoroughbreds"

unse tisfactory. Do you know that you can purchase a well-tailored, up-tothe-minute (figuratively speaking thoroughbred at-

Twentieth Century **Brand Suits**

\$15.00

buy this best of all clothing. You will find that every Suit is perfectly cut and tailored, in fact designed to act as an advertisement for the Lowndes Co., which tail-The materials are fine, imported fabrics, tailored to your order or readyto-wear, whichever you pre-

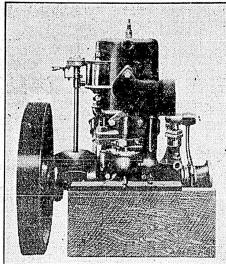
PRICES: \$15 to \$35



W. & J. WILSON 1221 Government St., and Trounce Av.



You Can Save Money, Gasoline and Anxiety



Complete Launches

clutch \$40. These boats are roomy, seaworthy and strongly built.

Easthope Brothers

Manufacturers of Complete Launches.

hope Engi-correctly de ed and the

nomizer in the

The Easthope Engine is fully guaranteed; you take no risks with breaking parts. We are always right here and deal with you direct; no trouble with agents.

Prices for 1910: 3-h. p. single cylinder, com-plete, \$100; clutch extra, \$30.

.6-h. p. single cy-linder, com-\$175 :

8-h. p. single cy-linder \$225; clutch extra,

plete clutch \$40.

60 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, part cleared, fronting on Mill Bay. Price, per acre\$40

This is an exceptionally cheap buy, as the adjoining property, split up into 5-acre blocks, is selling at \$100 per acre.

Marriott & Fellows

Phone 645.

619 Trounce Avenue

Spend the day in comfort by providing yourself with the necessary articles you may require. TWO-PIECE SUITS, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 JUST THE THING FOR SUMMER WEAR

Outing Shirts, in white and cream stripes. Special\$1.00 Good for Boating, Pic-nicing, etc. White Duck Trousers. Special Cream Serge and Striped Flannel Trousers, \$6.00 to

 Straw Hats, Special this week, \$3.00 to
 \$1.50

 Belts in all shades, \$1.00, 75c and
 50¢

The merchandise that we sell you is our Surest and Strongest Bid for your continued patronage.

YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES-Regd.

811-813 Government St., Opp. P. O. Hatters and Clothiers

PANAMA HATS

\$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00

We import onr Panama Hats direct from Ecuador, South America, and have them blocked here in the newest shapes. We save the middleman's profit—which is quite an item—and can give you better Panama Hat values at less money in con-

Our showing of Panama Hats at \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 cannot be duplicated for quality at the price.

STRAW HATS

FOR EVERY HEAD

Everything that is new in Straw Hats, either soft or stiff shapes. Styles to suit every face and size of head.

- \$1.00 to \$5.00 Price, - -

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO., Ltd.

F. A. GOWEN, Managing Director



Shake Into Your Shoes

If you wish to relieve painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly take the sting out of corns and bunions, use

Bowes' Foot Powder

the greatest comfort discovery of the age. A certain relief for hot, tired, aching feet. Sold here, only 25c. per package.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 Government Street

YUCATAN COMING TO OUTER WHARF

Contract for Repairs Not Yet

Let and Vessel is Being Moved Out of Dock Pending Arangement of Difficulties

The steamer Yucatan is being temporarily, repaired in the Esquimalit dock and is expected to be floated today and moved to the outer wharf where she will be tied up pending an arrangement with regard to the repairs. The Willamette Steel Q Iron works are the lowest tenders for the work, having put in a bid of \$88,000, the work to be completed in 140 days. The contract has not yet been awarded, however, and the temporary repairs are being made by a local firm. It is stated a hitch has arisen between the underwriters and owners of the steamer, the Alaska Steamship company, and the award of the contract waits upon a settlement.

The Seattle Post-thour, day and closed shop agreement with the Bay Francisco unions on a month-to-day and moved to the outer wharf where she will be tied up pending an arrangement with regard to the repairs. The Willamette Steel & Iron Works, who arrived here last inght from Victoria, and left this morning for San Francisco.

The Seattle Post-thour day and closed shop agreement with the San Francisco unions on a month-to-day and moved to the outer wharf where she will be tied up pending an arrangement with the union control of the shops." Mr. San Prancisco unions agreed three years ago to make the underwriters and owners of the steamer, the Alaska Steamship company, and the award of the contract waits upon a settlement.

The Seattle Post-thour day and to employ on an eight-hour day and to employ on an eight-hour day and to employ on an eight-hour day and to employ on the tier the morning for San Francisco unions are delight hours and union control of the shops." Mr. San Prancisco unions agreement with the unions terminates the employers of this agreement has not been kept. Our present working the employers of this expression of the argument dayanced by San Francisco labor union leaders who were trying to put the Seattle Post-intelligence and the cost of the employers of this city sinc

Alaska Steamship company will contend that the Yucatan was a constructive total loss and is likely to refuse to accept the vessel when repaired.

T. Sturgis Barnes who came to Victoria with the bid for the Union Iron oWrks of San Francisco on the Yucatan job was interviewed in Seattle on his return. The Seattle Times says:

That the San Francisco shipbuild-

miles of Victoria, estimated to run 15,000 feet to the acre,

This property has three-quarters of a mile of sea frontage, and will make good grazing land when the timber is taken off. \$1 per thousand is being paid for timber seven miles further away from Victoria. This will stand the closest investigation.

147 ACRES OF GOOD LAND-well situated. Price, per acre\$10

In a very short time this same property cannot be bought for twice the amount now asked. Now is the time to buy

40 ACRES OF GOOD LAND. Price, per acre......\$15

The easiest grade for the new railroad lies through or within half a mile of this property, which in itself should greatly enhance the value of this land.

WE HAVE ALSO 5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS at prices to suit all, and can arrange very easy terms.

Marriott & Fellows 619 Trounce Avenue

Phone 645

Office Open Evenings, 8 to 9 p.m.

WE START IN THE LEAD AND KEEP THERE



WE START IN THE LEAD AND KEEP THERE

Of Everything in Whitewear Starts Tomorrow Morning at 8.30

NOMORROW at 8.30 marks the opening day of VICTORIA'S GREATEST WHITEWEAR SALE. It will be, not the ordinary summer sale, but AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF EVERY-THING IN WHITEWEAR, in other words it will be an Exposition of the "Better Sorts" in Ladies' Undergarments, not the common found on bargain counters.

Isn't it true that every woman loves dainty underwear, yes, of course it is and in this sale she may possess herself of unlimited quantities of the snowy beauties, without being deemed at all extravagant.

Ladies know, and appreciate, that CAMPBELL'S WHITEWEAR IS THE BEST TO BE HAD, superior goods couldn't be had anywhere whether made at home or to order.

In this Midsummer Clearance Sale, the critical, the economical and lovers of the dainty in Whitewear will benefit.

You'll notice that we call this sale "A Midsummer Clearance," well that's just what it is—a clearance sale. Every piece of whitewear has GOT to go, there will not be a price but what will bring joy to every bargain seeker. If there's something you require which is not mentioned in our ad, don't hesitate but visit "The Fashion Centre," for you'll surely find it there.

Read these items and remember their prices. They are guide posts to the goal of pretty clothes at small expense (think what this means to the future bride). Follow their leading to CAMPBELL'S MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE—you will have many fellow pilgrims thither.

SKIRTS



Skirts of Fine Cotton, with deep lawn flounce and cluster of five Regular 90c. SALE PRICE

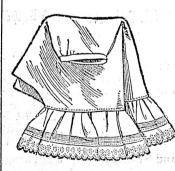
Skirts of Fine Cotton, with lawn frill, tucked and edged with embroidery flounce and dust frill. Regular SALE PRICE

Skirts of Soft Finished Cotton, with deep 'awn frill, tucked, and flounce of embroidery, with dust frill. Reg-SALE PRICE

VERY SPECIAL-Skirts of Fine Cotton, deep flounce, with two rows of heavy face insertion and ruffle of lace under dust frill. Regular SALE PRICE

VERY SPECIAL-Skirts of Extra Fine Cotton, tucked, and one row of embroidered insertion, deep flounce of embroidery. SALE PRICE \$1.50

DRAWERS



Ladies' Drawers of fine cotton, deep flounce with cluster of fine tucks. Regular 35c. SALE PRICE

Drawers of good quality cotton, with deep embroidered flounce. Regular 50c. SALE PRICE

Drawers of fine cotton, embroidered frill, with five 'tucks. Regular 60c. SALE PRICE

Drawers of extra fine cotton, umbfella flounce of fine lawn, hemstitched tucks and edged with embroidery. Reg. 75c.

Drawers of soft finished cotton, deep lawn flounce, cluster of three tucks and trimmed with embroidery. Reg. 90c. SALE PRICE

of em-Drawers of extra fine cotton, finished with one row broidered insertion and four inch embroidered flounce. Regular 90c. SALE PRICE

NIGHTGOWNS

Of Fine Cotton, Mother Hubbard yoke of 4 clusters of tucks. Neck, front and sleeves edged with frill. Regular 75c. SALE PRICE

Soft-Finished Cotton, with turned down collar, edged with embroid-ery. Regular 75c. SALE PRICE

Nightgowns of Extra Fine Cotton, Mother Hubbard yoke, with cluster of tucks and two rows of embroidered insertion-neck, front and sleeves trimmed with frill. Regular \$1.00. SALE PRICE Nightgowns of Fine Cambric, square neck,

finished with one row of torchon lace insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed to match. Regular of SALE PRICE D

Nightgowns of Extra Fine Nainsook, square neck of fine cambric embroidery, three-quarter sleeves, neck and sleeves drawn with ribbon. Regular SALE PRICE

Extra Fine Cotton Nightgowns, Mother Hubbarb yoke of embroidered insertion and hemstitched tucks. Three-quarter Regular SALE PRICE



Corset Covers made of good quality cotton, neck and sleeves trimmed with narrow embroidery. Reg. 25c. SALE PRICE

Corset Covers of good quality cotton, two rows of embroidered insertion, neck and arms edged with hemstitched frill. SALE PRICE 300

Corset Covers of extra fine cotton, four rows of lace insertion, neck and arms edged with lace and ribbon drawn. Regu-

Corset Covers of all-over Swiss embroidery, Empire style, drawn with silk ribbon. Regular 60c. SALE PRICE

Corset Covers of fine nainsook, with two rows of lace insertion, and one row of embroidered insertion round neck, neck and arms edged with lace. Regular 90c. SALE PRICE

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1215 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month, if paid in advance; 60 cents per month if paid after the 10th of each month. Malled, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One Year \$5.00 Six Months 2.50 Three Months 1.25 London Office, 90 - 92 Fleet Street

Sunday, June 26, 1910

MR DUNSMUIR

The retirement of Mr. James Dunsmuir from the ownership and management of the great interests, with which the name of his family has been for so long a time associated, is an incident of more than usual interest and importance. It is interesting because of the prolonged and close identification of Mr. Dunsmuir and his father with ning of a new era in industrial development in the province, the purchase of his properties being the first invest-ment of any very great amount of capital by eastern Canadians in any single enterprise here. The change will be regarded by the older residents of the community with somewhat mixed feel-ings. There will be pleasure because of the recognition, by such eminent busi-ness men as the purchasors of the property, of the great present value and potential expansion of one of Vancouver Island's most valuable resources; there will be regret at the breaking of old business ties and at the disappearance of an honored name from an arena where it so long occupied the most conspicuous place. We venture to think that there will be a very general feeling of regret among Mr. Dunsmuir's hundreds of former employees. In his relations with his men Mr. James Dunsmuir, like his father before him, was always actuated father before him, was always ectuated by a sense of justice, and a sympathy that found expression in acts rather than in words. Doubtless he made his mistakes; a man of strong convictions is liable to error; but those who know him best will bear out the statement that he always, in his dealings with his friendliness of the relations existing between him and them. The sale of the mines means the substitution of the control of the properties by a corporation for control by an individual, a change that very many of the employees, especially the older ones, will regret, while welcoming the advent of new owners who propose to enlarge the operations of the collieries and in other words expand the exploitation of the valuable property which they have

acquired.

The sketch of the history of the connection of the Dunsmuir family with man at our request, will be read with great pleasure. One point brought out is of more than personal interest. It tated, and when fleets of war canoes, ornamented with the gory heads of enemies slain in battle, were common sights upon those placid waters, where now palatial steamships ply laden with eers, merchandize and not infrequently with boxes of yellow gold won from mines, whose existence was never even suspected in the days when he was a This is perhaps the most signifiexpected to witness before they have reached their three-score years.

be thought amiss if we make a few ditions precipitated by the dismissal of them hurt. the Turner administration will admit that for a year or two British Columbla was in a very critical state. The wild-catting of Kootenay mining propositions had resulted in the inevitable collapse, whereby the reputation of the province in financial circles was greatly damaged. On top of this came political chaos. Our own people knew that this condition was only temporary; but the people of the Eastern Provinces and those of the United Kingdom, who were concerned, financially or otherwise, in British Columbia, regarded its was embittered by the deeds of the duty bound to see that they do not future as very uncertain. It is no flat- Alabama, for it was believed that if needlessly obstruct that part of the tary to Mr. Dunstaulr to say that it the British government had really roadway was an exceedingly fortunate thing for wished to do so it could have prevented traffic.

lature at that time, and was therefore available for the premiership. He did Alabama award without a moment's not seek the position, and this is the testimony of one who knows whereof for the wounded feelings of a people, he speaks; he only desired to give what wrought up almost to national hyshelp he could to any one who might teries by the strenuous years through be selected as premier. He declined to which they had just passed. The consider the question of his appointment, suggesting the names of other countries to the verge of war, added to members, to whom he would be willing the bitterness with which they regardto give all the support that lay in his ed everything English, power. The argument that prevailed A potent influence in shaping the at-with him was that it was his duty to titude of the people of the United take the position although it involved States towards Great Britain was the the acceptance of unfamiliar responsibilities and the assumptions of new and heavy burdens. He was persuaded, though not without difficulty, that his Great Britain. Very naturally this unique place in the provincial business kept alive the feeling of enmity. To world gave him a quality that no other the average American school boy, King man in the legislature possessed, and that his personal identification with spirit over the nation ready to "Cotch the direction of public affairs would 'em if they didn't watch out." One automatically restore confidence. Much of the orators of a by-gone generation against his own wishes, he agreed to had told them that "eternal vigilance Governor to form a ministry, but he stipulated to those, who had urged mind with the thought that they must him to do so, that he should feel at always be watchful of England. The liberty to retire when he thought he orator meant only that they should had served the purpose for which at always be watchful of themselves, as their solicitation he accepted office. a subsequent generation has realized, The result was as anticipated, and but at least one generation of youthful when it had been fully accomplished United States citizens believed it was the affairs of British Columbia; it is and political stability had been restor- a warning against possible assaults important because it marks the begin- ed, he handed the Lieutenant-Governor from Great Britain. The passionate his resignation. It was a brief, but orations of revolutionary days lent highly honorable and valuable political themselves, readily to the requirecareer, and it seems fitting that this short appreciation of it should be put little Yankee of them all saw himself on record at this time. We are not of those who believe in waiting until he can no longer know what is said of him, before giving credit to a man, is by little things like this that nawho has rendered a service to his tonal character is formed. But all country. When after the expiration of country. When after the expiration of that is passing away. Our neighbors Sir Henry Joly's term of office, Mr. are seeing things in their proper per-Dunsmuir was appointed to the lieus spective, as they are getting further tenant-governorship, the consensus of opinion was that he received a recogests have been created which give nition that was his due, and in the them something else to think about discharge of the duties of his positon than the wrongs, real or imaginary, he exhibited the same sense of duty that they have suffered at the hands that had characterized his previous of past generations of Englishmen.

that he always, in his dealings with his employees, endeavored to do the right thing. His point of view may not always have been the same as theirs; but the harmony that prevailed as a very general rule among his employees is eloquent testimony to the genuine friendly as a very general rule among his employees is the formulation of the object of the master-minds of two than they understand themselves. Musching that he charge of the master-minds of two than they understand themselves. Musching that he are sure that Colonist peoples have learned each that the other can be depended upon to do what it is right. And so gradually the old bit-retirement, and in the expression of the hope that he and we all shall see the charge of the master-minds of two than they understand themselves. Musching that he was the same as their state of the first than they understand themselves. Musching that he was the same as their state of the same as their state of the hope that he and we all shall see the same as the same as theirs; but the hard was the same as their state of the same as their state of the same as the same as the same as their state of the same as the same a the hope that he and we all shall see friendship, and while there is little improvements and developments in talk of an alliance and really no apparthe future that will surpass even the ent advantage to be gained from one wonderful changes that he has already witnessed.

"A GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT'

The Duke of Sutherland thinks there ought to be "a gentleman's agreement" John H. McGraw, of Scattle, is dead, between the British Empire and the To most of the present residents of more to estrange the two nations than the prolonged conflict of a quarter of a century previous. Perhaps this was because it was such an inconclusive affair. In the British North American Provinces there was an unsatisfied feeling, as those who have conversed friend, a staunch opponent who neither table to the contact of the contact o with the people who participated in the events of those stirring days well know, and the same sentiment was present ready to grasp that of his most strencant fact in the whole story, for it is in the United States and has found calculated to set us all wondering as reflection in the literature of that counto what the little lads of today may be try. Hardly had this sense of irritation among our neighbors passed away than an incident occurred which of-As Mr. Dunsmuir is yet with us, and fended them almost beyond the power frank, open and enterprising. Personhas driven down his stakes so firmly of forgiveness. Charles Dickens came that here he is likely to remain, for to visit them, and when he told the His State recognized his worth by he is not taking away from us the story of his travels, the mirror which money that he has made amongst us, he held up did not present a pleasant good taste forbids the saying of many pleasant things that with the political arena in the great novelist was first State of Washington is one wherein pleasant things that might otherwise of all a humorist, and our neighbors, be mentioned. It will not, however, who have always boasted of their sense of humor, never could see the of the whole community, and by the by him in the active political life of the The initimable sketches of Dickens had just enough truth in them to make They set all England laughing, and the people of the United States dld not like to be laughed at any more than any one else does. The when the War of Secession broke out The sentiment of the people of the United Kingdom and of those of Briish North America in respect to this conflict was greatly misrepresented.

The North, thought it was wholly hos-

tile to them; the South thought it was

friendly to them, but not backed up

with sufficient courage. The former

the province that he was in the legis- the sailing of this ship, and although

teaching of history in the public schools. This history was short, and most of it concerned troubles with accept the invitation of the Lieutenant- is the price of liberty," and the idea public life, and also dispensed a liberal. They have reached an assured post-and graceful hospitality, in which he was greatly assisted by Mrs. Duns-muir, whose unassuming and kindly the British people have grown to take manner had already endeared her to a pride in the eldest daughter of the large circle of-friends. there is growing up an understanding

that will ripen into a "gentleman's DEATH OF A PIONEER

agreement" as the years pass.

United States. There can hardly be the Northwest Coast, that is, those who any doubt that this will come about, have come here during the past ten The two nations are outgrowing past years, the announcement will not mean animosities, and when in a few years very much; but to those who are fawe celebrate the centennial of Anglo-Saxon peace, we hope we shall usher Washington, it will tell the story of Vancouver Island, all of which except that relating to the political career of in a millennium of Angio-Saxon good-the passing of a pioneer. Mr. McGraw Mr. James Dunsmuir, was communi- will. When we look back over the past was not an old man at the time of his cated to the Colonist by that gentle- we see many reasons why our neighwe see many reasons why our neighbors not unnaturally felt unfriendly towards us, and why the feeling was to some extent returned. The War of spent an hour in conversation over the is of more than personal interest. It is some extent returned. The War of is that Mr. Dunsmuir, a man yet in the best years of his life, strong, vigorous and able in all human probability to look forward to many years of enjoyable retirement, has seen practically the whole development of the Pacific Northwest. His memory goes back to the days the days the days the days the days the days to the days the days the days the days the days to the combat-anticly when reagant and the process of the Northwest Coast as a unit. He was equally enthusiastic, whether he was a strong leaning in the Northwest Coast as a unit. He was equally enthusiastic, whether he was a finding of Albeita Position for the combat-anticly when the days the days the days the days the days to the filling of Albeita Position for the combat-anticly when the days the days the days to the filling of Albeita Position for the combat-anticly when the days the days the days to the filling of Albeita Columbia. the days when savage Indians made war against each other as inclination or anger at real or fancied wrongs dictated, and when fleet at the superficial expressions of battles, dignified unit whose history be head. The was talking of Alaska, British Columbia, war against each other as inclination of anger at real or fancied wrongs dictated, and when fleet at the superficial expressions of battles, dignified unit whose history be head. desultory series of battles, dignified under the name of the War of 1812, did prominent a part and of whose future

over. In politics he was fruitful in resources, and an inspiration to those who looked to him for leadership. In business he was straightforward, ally he was an exceedingly likable man. placing him in the gubernatorial chair, McGraw left office with the respect whole community his death will be regretted.

A correspondent of a contemporary asks why the Colonist does not urge motorists to slow up at street crossings. We have urged them to do so over and over again; we have told them that pedestrians have the unquestioned right of way there; we have insisted that it is their duty to stop their machines when they approach a crowded part of the street and not keep on tooting their horns as if all persons were bound to keep out of their way. We have also sought to convince pedestrians that they are in roadway that is set apart for vehicular

Ladies' Rest Room 2nd Floor

Weigh-

Want to Save Some Money?

Of course every homekeeper does—at least, should. Then "fight shy" most of the "special sales."

June is quickly passing, and July—a month of "sales"—is fast approaching. The warm weather seems to bring a plethora of "price slashing"—it seems to come with the flies. They're

The startling comparison of prices—the regular and the slashed—fascinates many women, and men too, and many things are purchased that are not needed, that are never used. Little thought is given to quality or what a fair price for such may be-the "faked" reductions get them

One price to all—and the fairest possible" 'That's our motto. Just investigate and learn why so many have found it pays to deal-

"Where the most Furniture is shown and sold."

Remarkable and Exclusive

Drapery and Curtain Fabrics Just Placed on Show

If you are looking for curtain and drapery materials with patterns and textures which are distinctly different—superior quality—remarkable and exclusive designs—colorings of a better sort—choose from these latest

The past weeks witnessed the arrival of something unusually interesting to every homekeeper who is interested in the interior appearance of her home—a shipment of some of the nicest curtain and drapery materials

Don't fail to see this comprehensive assortment.

"Hopsack" Latest Weave in Art Serge

The latest weave in Art Serges is called the "Hopsack," This weave is a decided improvement on the ordinary and adds greatly to the artistic possibilities of this much favored material. We have just received a big shipment of new Art Serges in this new Hopsack weave, and we suggest that you inspect the present offerings.

OLIVE GREEN, DARK GREEN, CRIMSON BROWN, GOLD, BLUE

These are new Liberty Art productions and represent the very latest from the fashion centres. We shall be pleased to show you these at any time.

LIBERTY ART CRETONNES

In cretonnes the Liberty Art productions have been recognized as the leaders for a long time. These latest arrivals live up to the Liberty reputation in both design and quality. There's a great choice of patterns and colorings offered now. Prices start at, per yard,

ART LINEN TAFFETAS

These taffetas come in the new Fruit, Verdure and Vine patterns. Well covered designs—making this a very serviceable covering for furniture and willow chairs. Liberty effects, 50 inches wide, from, per yard,

ART TISSUE LINEN

This is an unsurpassed, inexpensive furniture cov-Come in those pleasing French floral patterns. Try this superior fabric on some of your furniture. 50 inches wide, at, per yard, \$1.25.

LLAMA CLOTHS—NEW SHADES

We have all the new shades in these Llama Cloths —so desirable for inner and casement curtains. Pleasing, solid colors. Most attractive windows possible through use of these. 52 inches wide, at, per yard, \$1.00, 90c and 80ϕ .

LIBERTY ART CHINTZES

Liberty Art Chintzes have a world-wide reputation for style and quality. We have just received some that are fully up to the standard, and we invite you to inspect these latest arrivals. Excellent choice offered these most useful materials. Priced from, per yard,

CREPE GLORIA AT 65¢

Crepe Gloria is a soft, silky, easily draped matertrepe Gibria is a soit, snky, easily diaped material, that comes in solid colors. It is excellent for drapes because of its texture. We have dainty shades of rose, green, blue, gold and crimson. 50 inches wide, and priced at, per yard, **65**¢.

IMPRESSION DE CHINE

Impression de Chine and Shadow Cloths are rich materials and ideals for those looking for something unusually nice. We have these in those new Bird of Paradise and Pheasant designs. Priced at, per yard,

NEWEST CURTAIN TRIMMINGS

We have just received a big stock of the very newest in curtain trimmings—bandings, edgings, insertion, etc. Combining these with the dainty materials, you can produce wonderfully attractive creations. Something for every requirement.

Curtain Materials the Sun Can't Fade

Here are charming colored curtain and drapery materials that the sun cannot fade, these "Sundour" fabrics. There are no colorings approaching them in permanence, and there are no materials that can equal them

Various weaves are shown in these sunfast fabrics—there's a splendid assortment of fabrics from which to choose. Finest quality, unfailing colors and the daintiest patterns are obtained when you purchase Sundour ma-Come in and see them.

"Sundour" Linen Taffetas from, per yard.....\$1.00 "Sundour" Madras Curtains, from, per pair. \$7.50

From 75c a Pair for Smart Lace Curtains

We Show a Splendid Variety of Styles at All Prices

send this splendid stock of ours as offering the easiest and most To those who prefer satisfactory settlement of the question of "What to buy." suitable for every home and for every window in the home. We show a very extensive range of styles—a style

And the prices-well, we don't think you'll find better values anywhere. We know you won't find nicer styles or better qualities, and we believe the prices will appeal to you, too. Come in and let us show you stylish

NOTTINGHAM SWISS APPLIQUE SUNDOUR MADRAS IRISH POINT BATTENBERG BONNE FEMME

ITALIAN FILET ENGLISH NOVELTY "ARISTON" LACE

We are always pleased to show you these and shall be pleased to see you at any time. Don't imagine you must purchase to see these. Come in today and we shall be delighted to show you some smart curtains with the

Starting at 75c per Pair



The Tone of the Famous

Kranich and Bach Piano

Like a cultured voice, never loses its charm The full, resonant grand TONE of the old

KRANICH AND BACH UPRIGHT PIANO

Used at the ring, added much to the enjoyment of the Rose Carnival

We are sole B.C. representa-tives of the Kranich and Bach, Broadwood, Chickering, Bell and other famous Pianos

MONTELIUS PIANO HOUSE. LTD.

Corner Fort Street

We Are Still Selling The Finest Preserving Strawberries on the Market

for preserving your fruit. Come in and examine the Seal Fast Preserving Jar. We are always pleased to show these goods, they will please you.

A. Pool, Grocery

WRINKLES

ADELINA PATTI CREAM

For sale at

Mrs. KOSCHE'S HAIRDRESSING
PARLORS
'Phone 1175 1105 Douglas St.

MADAME RUSSELI

g ladies sent out to do sham pooling. Combings Made Up DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Real Lace

Counties of England Laces PETER PAN AND DUTCH COLLARS IN VARIETY

Mr. Thomas Ussher Durand, of Vancouver, and his bride (nee Miss Gertrude Woodman Nagel, late of Winnipeg) are enjoying the first days of their honeymoon in Victoria. From here they go to the Sound and Portland.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Misses Russell, of Boyd street will not receive till next September.

The B. C. Telephone Co. is install Mrs. J. H. Knight, of Vancouver, i

The Quesnel Conservative Association is urging the Government to establish a land office at that town.

The Prince Rupert city council is asking the government to dispose of all unsold lots in Section 1.

Rev. H. W. W. Bromwick, formerly of Golden, is the new paster of the Quesnel Methodist church.

Mrs. Howard Chapman has returned after a seven months' trip to the

sed after a seven months old country.

Sergeant Murray of the Provincial police department went over to Vancouver last night.

Mrs. Begley, Sr., of Seattle is visiting this week with Dr. H. E. Ryan of Dallas avenue. Miss Bessie Ryan left on the Princess Victoria yesterday to visit friends in Vancouver.

There is keen competition between Quesnel and Fort George as to which shall first have a public hospital.

A branch of the Union Bank of Canada is to be established at Hazel-

At Kamloops Mr. Owen Norris re-cently sustained a broken arm and permanent disfigurement as the result of a driving accident.

The extension of the Nelson Street Railway system are now about com-pleted and will be available for traf-ile by August 1st.

A young Japanese named Lakuragi of Vancouver, sustained a coumpound fracture of the arm on Thursday, by being struck with a stone as are-sult of blasting.

Mr. C. J. Major, one of the pioneers of New Westminster, of which city he has been a resident since 1859, has just been married, his bride being Miss Barbara Stott.

The bylaw to authorize a \$25,000 loan for waterworks improvements and extensions has been passed by Nanaimo ratepayers with fifteen majority, on an exceedingly small vote.

Dr. Doherty, of the New Westminster o'Hispital for the Insane, has returned from an extended Eastern tour in the course of which he visited the leading institutions similar to that of which he has charge.

Those interested in the Bulkley Val-

Those interested in the Bulkley Valley and Hudon's Bay Mountain, are expecting a rush there this summer. Very rich claims were located last season and things look good for the coming year.

Superintendent Dimock of the Au-rora mine, West Kootenay, is touring the Slocan and other mining districts, securing information preliminary to the erection of the company's new

Mr. George Dane, late of Seattle, and who has just taken to himself a bride, in the person of Miss Lopez, at Prince Rupert, has gone to Masset, where he will establish a weekly to be known as the "Masset Review."

be known as the "Masset Review.

A shipment of cattle, characterized as the finest ever sent from the district, has been forwarded from Nicola cast oy the Douglas Lake Cattle company. Two hundred and two cattle weighed 374,114 pounds.

The first registered stock ever floated for Vancouver city, was last week placed on the Old Country market, about 75 per cent of the entire issue of £463,600 being taken up by the underwriters and subscribers at par.

On her recent trial trip, the "B. X."
the new upper Fraser steamer of the
B. C. Express Co. proved herself a
complete success and with ample power for the successful negotiation of

Mr. T. E. O'Nell is down from Cow-chan for the week end.

Vernon Baptists have dedicated their handsome new church. Bishop Perrin returned Pesterday rom Seattle.

Mrs. Hislop and son, of Win are enjoying a visit to Victoria.

Dr. A. Knight has returned from a visit to Chilliwack.

the Cottonwood and Fort George can-

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. G. Abbott returned to Vancouver yesterday.

Mr. Hugh McMillan, of Nanalmo, is spending a few days in the city pure-ly on pleasure.

Mrs. Henderson from Vancouver is visiting in Victoria and is the guest of Mrs. Love Burdette avenue.

Mrs. Charles Nelson from Tacoma, Washington, is a week end visitor in

Mr. and Mrs. Rattenbury and family, Oak Bay are shortly leaving town on a visit to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sehl are leaving tomorrow on a vacation visit to Portland.

Mr. Alfred Hood, deputy minister of public works, is spending a few days on the provincial mainland.

Miss Gaudin is spending a few days at Sidney Island and is the guest of Mrs. George Courtney.

Mrs. S. Doncaster left last evening on an extended visit to friends in Se-

on an extended visit to Friends in Se-attle, Kennerwick and Spokane.

Mrs. Julia Sarles, of San Francisco, is visiting Victoria, and is a guest of Mrs. Walter McMicking, Medina street.

Mrs, Humphreys and Miss Beatrice Iumphreys are visiting camp at Humphreys Swartz Bay.

Mrs. Robert Hord Barclay, of Spo-ane, is a guest of Mrs. Steedman for few weeks.

Mrs. Clay has gone to Vancouver to meet her daughter, Mrs. Givens, who has returned from her honeymoon,

Mrs. McKerchar and her little daughters, of Winnipeg, are staying at the Balmoral for the summer. Mr. W. B. Shaw, real estate agent, left last night by the steamer Prince Rupert, for a week end visit to Seattle.

Miss Jessie McKilligan and Mr. Armstrong will sing at the Jubilee Hospital chapel this afternoon.

Miss Phyllis Williston is visiting with her uncle and aunt, Captain and Mrs. Clement Royds, "The Firs," Chil-

Mrs. J. W. Mackedle, of Vancouver, is spending a few days with Vancouver friends.

Miss Nellie Reed of Vancouver who has been visiting during the week with her aunt, Mrs. Daw, Craigflower road returned home yesterday.

Mrs. W. C. Berkeley who has been spending some time in Southern California has returned to town after a most enjoyable visit.

Mrs. M. Martin and Miss Jean Mar-tin have returned to New Westmin-ster after a week's visit with Victoria friends.

Miss Mabel A. Cameron leaves here on Thursday, en route to London, England, on a visit to Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, who is lecturing for the Dominion Government in the Old Country.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Curtis, Mr. A. N. Pike, Mr. C. S. Le Page, Mr. and Mrs. C. Phillips are week end visitors in town from Seattle.

The members of the Alexandra and

University Clubs are giving a recep-tion at the Alexandra club rooms to entertain the university commissioners who are now in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harper who have been spending a few days in cym from Bellingham left for lowichan Bay where they will spend he next fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Penington Goddard have returned from their wedding trip and are boarding at the Dallas Hotel, where Mrs. Goddard will receive on the second Wednesday of the month.

Mrs. Richard Ronaldson Steedman and her mother, Mrs. William Bean, have taken Mrs. Le Maistre's house on Cook street for the summer months and her husband, Major Steedman, of the United States army, will join her

Mr. C. B. Sword, of the Dominion department of fisheries, New Westminster, and Rev. Mr. Taylor, the Manaimo district representative of the department, are visiting the Capital on official business.

ments for a bindary hospital.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Interesting Annual Event to Be Held at St. Ann's Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robinson have returned to Naramata, being accompanied back to their Okanagan home by Miss McLean of this city, who has valuable property interests in the Naramata neighborhood.

Among the week end visitors in town from Vancouver were: Mr. J. Liebly, Mr. Fred Hillip, Miss McLain, Miss Forysthe. Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. McLine, Mr. W. P. Whip, Mr. J. Freeman, Mr. W. Cushman, Messrs. John Becktel, Mr. Joe Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Kolly, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Midleg, Mrs. A. Carter, Mr. W. L. Martin, Mrs. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bambert, Mr. and Mrs. W. Robert, Messrs E. C. Daggett, J. H. Hubbard, W. S. Thornton and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Reed all of whom are guests at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. C. Pink celebrated the first anniversary of their marriage on the 22nd at "Eureka," 1138 Richardson street. A most enjoyable evening was passed. About twenty friends sat down to a daintily served supper, when the engagement was announced of Mrs. Pink's sister, Miss Cecile Gordon, to Mr. R. C. Purdy, of Vancouver, B.C.

A trail from Cougar Valley, where the stuated the famous Deutschman caves, crossing the summit of the nountains to Roger's Pass, will be built this summer, according to the announcement of C. Deutschman, the discoverer of the caves,

To Have Plenty of Washable Dresses

in the Summer is the desire of most girls. Indeed, the washable suit is the backbone of the practical, economical girl's Summer Wardrobe. The Summer Girl in the country or by the sea will find these excellent prints and wash fabrics make up into decidedly comfortable, durable and yet artistically pretty dresses

> GRAFTON'S ENGLISH PRINTS, in charming stripes and new-ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, all the desired checks, per yard . . 121/2¢ COTTON SHANTUNGS, in all colors—a lovely range. Per DRESS LINENS, in all shades, fine choice, per yard.....35¢ DRESS MUSLINS, beautiful figured goods, per yard, 35c

Dress Goods and Dressmaking a Specialty. A large and expert staff.

Thomson's Glove Fitt-



1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street

Latest Ideas in High Dent's Gloves. Morley's Hosiery. Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh

E. J. Watts, a young married Englishman, of Swan Lake, Vernon, met his death last week as a result of a runaway. While driving with a load of wood his team was frightened by a passing train and bolted. Watts was thrown from his load, his neck was broken, and death was instantaneous.

Quesnel will benefit greatly, according to the "Ashcroft Journal," through the colonization by the Natural Resources Seceutites Co. of its 40,000 acres in the Cariboo district , which tract is being divided into 160-acre farms, many setlers having already been secured who are coming in this season.

The citizens of Kamloops are considering a proposal from Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, to the effect that if Kamloops provides a suitable site, the company will at once creet a station and shops there, will make Kamloops a construction base, and will immediately proceed also to build its line into the Okanagan.

At a meeting of the Princeton hospital trustees board recently it was decided to invite tenders for the erection of a building on the site donated by the Vermillion Forks company. The plans furnished by C. Graham, show a building 38x53, cottage, onestory with a capacity for ten patients and spare for all the various requirements for a small, yet up-to-date hospital.

The annual commencement exercise of St. Ann's academy will be held tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.
The following programme will be rendered; Part I.

Vocal Solo.

a, The First Violet.... Mendelssohn
b. Thou'rt Like Unto a Flower...

Rubenstein

Miss Amy G. Jones.

Conferring of Diplomas

Conferring of Certificates...

Conferring of Certificates...

Music Department

Chorus, Praise the Lord... Rupes

Senior Vocal Class.

Address by Rt. Rev. Alexander

MacDonald, D.D.

God Save the King.

PIFASANT

The local street railway lines afford no other trip to compare with that to the favored GORGE.

The neighborhood of the GORGE is the most sheltered part of Victoria

The best fishing, boating and bathing in the city centre at the GORGE. The vicinity of the GORGE is always animated. People love the GORGE. Next time you're there yourself, take a look over

Gorge View Park

Just Across the Bridge

where the most delightful homesites in Victoria are now on sale.

Last Minute Suggestions For Dominion Day

Fit-Reform will serve you today just as carefully and satisfactorily as though you had months instead of minutes in which to choose a suit.

This stock is so large and comprehensive that you are certain to see just the suit you want-in just the style and effect you have in your mind's eye.

REFORM Two-Piece Suits in Flannel, Worsted and Home-

spun, lightweight Suits in Worsteds, Serges, Homespuns and Cheviots. Blue Serge Coats and Flannel Trousers are but

hints of the completeness of this splendid array of Holiday Garments.

Suits ordered today will be delivered today.

ALLEN & CO.

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

BONDS FOR SALE

We offer for sale a Block of Ten Year 7 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, and which we can confidently recommend as an AI security. The conditions governing the issue, such as Sinking Fund, etc., will be found thoroughly satisfactory. Full particulars can be obtained at our office.

Dominion Trust Co., Ltd.

1001 Langley Street, Victoria, B.C.

Walton Self Locking Blocks

THESE BLOCKS ARE JUST WHAT THEY ARE TERMED.

"SELF LOCKING"

CALL AND SEE THE BLOCKS DEMONSTRATED

Any weight can be lifted and locked at any height, without a turn or hitch, and can be released instantly. Made in all

Just the thing for MACHINE SHOPS, PAINTERS, LINEMEN, FARMERS, HAY and FEED WAREHOUSES, or for any place where an ordinary tackle block is used..

CALL AND LET US SHOW YOU THESE BLOCKS

E. B. Marvin & Co.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

	NICE RIPE PEACHES, per basket	50¢
	PLUMS, per basket, 50c and	
The same	CHERRIES, 2 lbs	
Sales of	CHERRIES, extra fine, per lb	20¢
	NEW APPLES p,er lb.	
No.	CANTELOUPES, each, 15c, 20c and	25¢
	APRICOTS, per basket	
	STRAWBERRIES, per basket	
	WATSON'S EXTRA SPECIAL AND FAMOUS PAX	TON
	STRAWBERRIES, 2 baskets	
1	PRESERVING BERRIES, per crate\$	1.75

Fresh Vegetables of All Kinds

H. O. KIRKHAM, GROCER

Corner Fort and Douglas.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Japanese Fancy Goods

Special sale for Bamboo Blind, 8x8, \$1.25, and 6x7 75c.

1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson

Delicious and Pure. Insist

upon having none other

Victoria Creamery &

Milk Supply Co.

Dealers in Bottled Milk and

Cream, Butter and Eggs

Phone 1344

C. A. M'Gregor

Has removed from Wharf street

to 837 Caledonia avenue, where

PHONE 1430

Gulf !slands-Next Sunday, the S.S.

"Iroquois" on her trip among the Thousand Islands, will stop one hour at Cowichan. A splendid opportunity to get fresh air and see the beautiful scenery. Take V. & S. train leaving Victoria 9.45 a.m.

New supply of funeral numbers of

the Sphere, Illustrated London News and Graphic, just received by the Vic-toria Book and Stationery Co. Ltd. These are all out of print in England now.

jobbing carpentering.

will continue to carry on



JAS. LEIGH & SONS

Lumber Mills Foot of

Lumbei Lath

Turner Street Shingles

Victoria, B.C. | Bill Stuff

and manufacturers of all kinds of Sash, Factory and Planing Mill

LOST

the smoke of a

BIG "B" CIGAR

Latest Importations From China Ladies and Gents silk underwear, soft warm, neat and light; gents pylamas in beautiful stripped silk. The newest styles of beautiful embroidered silk kimonas. Nothing more beautiful. The loveliest silk embroidered doyles ever shown.

OUONG MAN FUNG & CO.

Daylight Service to Seattle by s.s. Iroquis, leaving 9 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

Comfortable Corsets for Summer Wear in white and grey, Crompton's and Parisian Corset Co. makes. Spe-cial price 50c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street. Light Weight Hosiery of fine black Lists thread, "Louis Hermsdorf fast" dye. Regular 35c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Daylight Service to Soattle by s.s. pam, in aid of the Metchosin and Colwood Fall Fair. Admission of the put it this way: "It fits like a property of the put it this way: "It fits like a property of the put it this way: "It fits like a property of the put it this way: "It fits like a property of further consider ation.

Daylight Service to Soattle by s.s. proquis, leaving 9 a.m. daily, except sunday.

Daylight Service to Soattle by s.s. proquis, leaving 9 a.m. daily, except sunday.

Daylight Service to Soattle by s.s. proquis, leaving 9 a.m. daily, except sunday.

Salvation Army Picnic The Salvation Army intends holding its Sunday School plenic on July 1st at Fisher's Beach, Esquimalt.

NEWS OF THE CITY

True Blue Grand Lodge
The annual meeting of the Provincial Loyal True Blue Grand Lodge is to be held in this city on Daminion Day.

Police Inspection

Tomorrow afternoon the members of the police force will be on parade when the annual inspection will be held. The new uniforms will be ready by then, and the men will appear in them.

Sand For Filter Beds

The city will soon call for tenders for the delivery at Elk lake of 13,000 yards of sand to be used in the filter beds. The material will cost approxi-mately one dollar a yard.

Garden Party

Garden Party

The Ladles' Work Society of St. Mark's Church, Cloverdale, will hold its annual garden party in the grounds of Capt. Elliston, corner Cloverdale avenue and Quadra street, on Tuesday June 28th, at 3 p.m. Tea, strawberries, ice cream, etc., will be previded and a list of attractions has been arranged. It is expected that a large number will attend.

To Confer the Indian Titles

At a meeting to be held under the auspices of the conference of friends of the Indians in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, addresses will be delivered upon the issue between the Indians and the Provincial Government, and upon various aspects of the Indian land situation. Bishop Perrin will preside. All interested are invited to be present.

W. C. T. U. Elects Officers

W. C. T. U. Elects Officers

Prior to the conclusion of business
by the Provincial W. C. T. U., which
has just held its annual session at
New Westminster, officers for the
coming year were chosen as follows:
Honorary president, Mrs. J. L. MeNaughton, Victoria, re-elected unanimously; president, Mrs. Spofford, Victoria, also unanimously; and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cunningham,
New Westminster.

Wants Court of Revision

Wants Court of Revision

It is understood that the British Columbia Salmon Canners' Association is now agitating for the creation of a court of revision to which appeals may be carried from the awards of the boat rating commission recently appointed by the Dominion Government at the suggestion of Attorney-General Bowser of this Province and which commission is composed of Federal Inspector Williams and Depu-Federal Inspector Williams and Deputy Commissioner Babcock of British

Only Dressing Rooms

Only Dressing Rooms
The new refreshment booth, dressing rooms, etc., which the city, proposed erecting in Beacon Hill Park at an estimated cost of \$2.500 will be considerably curtailed. Only the dressing rooms will be proceeded with, and these will be located on the western slope of the hill convenient to the athletic grounds. The refreshment booth and caretaker's quarters, which it is felt, should be located somewhere in the vicinity of the lakes, will not be gone on with until next year.

Inspection of Cadets

Inspection of Cadets

The annual inspection of No. 108
Cadet Corps, students of the Victoria
Collegiate School, took place on Priday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock, in the grounds of the school.
Lieut, L. W. S. Cockburn, R.C.G.A., was the inspecting officer who was received with the usual "general salute," and after witnessing the boys go through several company movements, being entirely drilled by the captain of the corps, he complimented them upon the very efficient manner in which they had performed the various manoeuvres and their steadiness in marching; also, great credit was given to Cadet Captain P. N. A. Smith, the officer commanding the corps, for his good word of command and the soldierly style he exhibited in drilling the company. Colonel J. Peters, the District Officer Commanding, intended to inspect the cadets himself, but owing to other arrangements he was prevented from carrying out his intentions. The inspection was witnessed by Mrs. Laing and several ladies and gentlemen, who were highly pleased with what they had seen, and warmly bestowed their praises upon the little soldiers of the school. The inspection has proved beyond a doubt that the boys of No. 108 Cadet Corps are well to the front with their work, and still able to uphold the good name this corps has earned for itself in the years that have passed.

ASPHALT PLANT

City Engineer Favors City Owning Its Own Source of Production.

Own Source of Production.

City Engineer Angus Smith has recommended to the city council that a civic asphalt plant costing approximately \$10,000 should be erected here. He believes that if the city would produce its own pavement making material, as is done in other cities, a great saving could be made. Now that the city is going more or less extensively into asphalt pavement laying, a class of pavement which he favors, Mr. Smith believes such a plant here would pay for itself in a comparatively short time. Victoria, he says, is situated close to the source of probably the best asphalt in the world, and with a civic plant a good asphalt pavement could be laid at a rate of about \$1.75 per yard though this amount would not include the charge on plant for operation, deterioration, etc. But even at that the cost to the city for laying pavement would be less than must be paid under contract.

Mr. Smith's recommendation was

Mr. Smith's recommendation was made at Friday night's meeting of the streets committee. He also recommended that firty tons of asphalt, grade D, at \$18.75 per ton, and twenty-five tons of flux at \$21.75 per ton, be purchased from R. Angus, one of sevpurchased room R. Angus, one of several tenderers who recently submitted bids to the city. The material will be purchased, but the engineer's recommendation that a plant be established will be laid over for further consider-

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C. at 8 p. m., June 25, 1910. SYNOPSIS.

Rain has fallen at Port Simpson and Triangle Island but with these exceptions the weather has been fine both on the North Pacific slope and in the prairie provinces; the temperature being cool on the immediate coast but very hot between the ranges, reaching 104 at Red Bluff and 90 at Walla Walla and cust of the Rockies, ranging from 76 at Port Arthur to 92 at Medicine Hat. TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Vicioria	48	60
Vancouver	51	65
New Westminster	52	66
Kamloops	56	84
Barkerville	38	58
Fort Simpson	44	52
Atlin	34	60
Dawson, Y. T	52	72
Calgary	44	84
Winnipeg	58	86
Portland	56	72
San Francisco	52	74
FORECASTS.		
The 04 have 6		

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time), Sunday:

time), Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity, moderate to
fresh southerly winds, fair and not much
change in temperature.
Lower mainland, light to moderate
winds, fair and warm. SATURDAY.

Mean 30 minutes.

The Bride Who Receives A Cheque

We suggest Diamonds, because they never depreciate in valuein fact they will pay larger in-terest than the majority of investments at our present prices.

See in our present window display the beautiful

DIAMOND NECKLACE SPECIAL VALUE AT \$1,000.00

values just now in splendid

Diamond Earrings, \$50 to \$1,800 Solitaire Diamond Rings, \$12 to \$600

Diamond-set Scarf Pins, \$13.50 to ... \$35

Diamond-set Brooches, Bracelets, Pendants, etc.

915 GOVERNMENT ST.

For Hot Weather Hosiery Comfort. Try our Fine Lisle Hosiery Louis Hermsdorf's fast dye, also Black Cotton Hose, with natural wool feet. Special price, 25c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Excursions Wednesdays and Saturdays. Now is the time to see the beautiful islands. The novelty of this trip cannot be excelled in any part of the world.

We should like to show you the newest English mull blouses at The Beehive, Douglas street, these are selling at \$1.50 and \$1.75 and \$2.00. If a man takes notice of these, and tells his wife to hurry and get one before the selling to you may rest assured they they all go, you may rest assured they are something out of the common. This happened yesterday.

Thousand Islands-Next Sunday the S. S. Iroquois will make one of those delightful trips among the Gulf Islands, stopping one hour at Mayne, and returning via the picturesque Pender Canal. Take V. & S. train leaving Victoria at 9.45 a.m. Refreshments and music on board. For further information telephone 511.

B.C. Cream "has the natural flavor."
Two large tins for 25c. Now at your
grocer's.

B. C. Cream "has the natural flavor." Two large tins for 25c. Now at your grocer's.

B.C. Cream "has the natural flavor."
Two large tins for 25c. Now at your grocer's.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent. interest with The B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each deposition. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$2,500,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B.C. assets over \$2,500,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

McClary's famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1313 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

Special Sale of Blouses

White Blouses in all sizes, regular up to \$2.00, now on sale

At \$1.50 Each

G. A. Richardson & Co.

636 Yates Street

The Exclusive Office Store

That supplies everything needed for a modern furnished of-

BAXTER & JOHNSON COMPANY, LTD.

721 Yates St. Phone 730

FOR SALE

City Lots 309 and 310

VIEW STREET

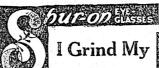
120 feet frontage. Rents \$50 per month.

Price \$14,000

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we exercise just as much care and patience as we do over the most expensive watch.

We guarantee every clock we repair to give satis-

REDFERN & SONS

HUMBER BICYCLES

We have just received another shipment of English Humber Bicycles in one, two and three-speed gears, or coasters. Prices, Forty-five Dollars and up. Fitted with heavy English tires, if desired.

Just the wheel to please you.

THOS. PLIMLEY

1110 Government St. Opposite Spencer's Victoria, B, C.

 $\rm P.S.{--}Other~Bicycles~\30.00 and over. We are agents for Oliver & Sun Visible Typewriters.

Y. M. C. A.

Temporary Quarters, 1209 Blanchard St. NEXT TO NEW BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Reading and Game Rooms-Hot and Cold Shower Baths-Men's and Boy's Summer Camps-Summer Membership 50c per month

Choice Business Property For Sale

We require a larger factory, and have placed our premises consisting of 60x120 on Yates street and 93x120 on View street, with factory, and warehouse, on the market.

Price reasonable and Easy Terms. MOORE & WHITTINGTON.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all Kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co.

Mill. Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 438. Telephone 384

MT. TOLMIE

The finest material to use for all kinds of concrete and building work Deliveries made to any part of the city in any quantity Get our prices

LINEHAM SCOTT SAND AND GRAVEL CO. Office: 633 Yates St. Phones: Mgr.'s residence, 2193; Main Office, 664; Pits, L-1851.

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Victoria Machinery Depot

Smoke has no

effect upon

Malthold Roofing

Sulphur fumes around smelting

plants, eat up a metal roof in

short order, and very few other materials can withstand the at-

tack. Malthoid Roofing does the business. Engineers and owners of property in districts

affected by these fumes will save money by looking carefully into the merits of Malthoid. Write

R. ANGUS

Wharf St., Victoria

for special booklet.

Immediate delivery or shipment

PONGEE SILK

In all qualities, natural and

So Hop & Co. 639 Fort Street

Every Brush Full of Paint Guaranteed

We guarantee every bit of paint used on any job done by us on a money back guarantee.

C. H. Tite & Co.

Another Shipment of

Raleigh Cycles Have Just Arrived

Harris & Smith 1220 Broad Street

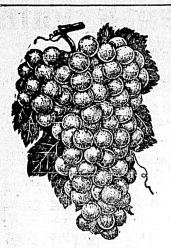
'Phone L183

Delivery Wagons Made to order just as you would ike them to be. Let us figure on one for you.

Repairing and Painting Rubber Tyre Fitting and Remodel-

CHAFE & JONES

Corner Fort and Blanchard Sts. (Formerly with Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd.)



Good Wines

Our Specialty

We carry an immense stock-all the best and most reliable brands-cater to the family trade with the purest and best, properly priced for pur-

We make a specialty of good old Port, Sherry and Claret, not only absolutely pure Wines, but of delicious bouquet.

Capital City Wine Store

1327 Douglas St., Cor. Johnson St.

Came In Friday Unpacked Yesterday

A truly magnificent brand new stock of the following goods, o often asked for by ladies of educated taste

> Pongee Silk Trimmings Canton Silks Cotton Crepe Kimonas Mandarine Coats

Special Notice. That we carry the largest stock and sell at the lowest prices is an undisputed fact. It is therefore imperative that every lady should make it a special point to inspect our goods and prices FIRST.



510 Cormorant Street

Opp. E. & N. Depot

Federal Wire-Tightener and Splicer

Will Accomplish in Thirty Seconds What Under the Present Methods Takes Five Men Thirty Minutes For Use on Farms, Ranches, Railroads and Wherever Wire Fences Are In Service Write for Illustrated Catalogue

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

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BOYS BE INDEPENDENT MAKE MONEY BY CARRYING THE COLONIST

If a boy wants to earn his own money, The Colonist will help him do it. The Colonist needs a few industrious boys as carriers. By delivering The Colonist in the morning outside of school hours, a boy can earn his own money without associating with undesirable companions. The boy thus engaged is not the kind to get into trouble. This kind of boy is bound to win. The training that he will get will be of inestimable value in later life, and through his work for The Colonist will help lay the foundation of a successful career and a useful citizenship. Boys that would like to carry The Colonist will please make application at The Colonist Circulation Department.

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NICELY SERVED. FINE CHINA

and all the accessories that go to make an appetizing

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First in England, first in France,
first in America, and first in Canada,
the name of "Perrin" signifies the ultimate in glove achievement and expresses the supreme accomplishment
in glove production. "Perrin" quality
is the refinement of Parisian style
ideas as endorsed by London, approved by New York, and worn in all
fashion centres throughout Canada.
So perfect is the "Perrin" fit, that in
Paris, when people want to say of a

Excursions Wednesdays and Satur-days among the beautiful Gulf Islands. For information telephone 511

Lucius Katz has been sentenced at Seattle to two years' penal servitude on McNell's island for engaging in the white slave traffic, the jury being out but ten minutes. Katz two years ago took to the Sound as his wife a young girl who had formerly lived with her parents at Ladysmith.

Students Picnic.

The matriculation classes of the high school held a picnic at Goldstream ty yeaterday afternoon. Miss Cann and Mrs. P. H. Elliott chaperoned the affair.

Reject Bylaw

Reject Bylaw

By a vote of 50 for and 57 against, the ratepayers of Cumberland have rejected a bylaw to authorize an expenditure of \$20,000 for highly necessary sowerage works. The government of the province had promised in the event of this bylaw carrying to grant a further sum of \$9,000, and this grant by the action of the clitzens of Cumberland is now cancelled. land is now cancelled.

Masonic Grand Officers
At the thirty-ninth annual communication of the Masonic Grand lodge of British Columbia, which closed last evening at Crunbrook, officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: Grand marshal, Dr. E. B. Paul, Victoria; deputy grand marshal, F. J. Burd, Vancouver; grand senior warden, A. H. Skey, Kamloops; grand junior warden, J. M. Rudd, Nanaimo, and grand chaplain, Rev. H. G. Flennes, Clinton, Vancouver.

Commission Returns.

Commission Returns.

The members of the University Site Selection Commission returned yesterday from Prince Rupert, the last stage in their interesting four of the chief population centres of the Province, in the course of which they have learned much as to the vast potentialities of British Columbia as well as of the relative advantages offered by various localities as a seat of education. It is expected that several private sittings will now be held here, at which the Commissioners will devote themselves to the classification and arrangement of the muss of information gathered during their travels. Whether or not a draft report will be prepared before the returned East of the several distinguished educationists composing the commission, cannot yet be known.

Up to Mount Douglas.

Up to Mount Douglas.

Up to Mount Douglas.

The Mayor and Aldermen Bannerman, Fullerton and Mable, with the city engineer, the city assessor and several ladies, accompanied President McCurdy and a number of the members of the Natural History society yesterday afternoon on an excursion to the summit of Mount Douglas, otherwise known as Cedar Hill. The object of the excursion was two-fold. It was to examine the suitability of the mountain, which is a public park, for a botanical garden, and also to look over the ground with the view of seeing how best it could be turned to advantage as a pleasure resort. The party spent a very pleasant afternoon and returned enthusiasid over the value of Mount oDuglas as an asset in the attractions of the city and vicinity.

Usurious Interest

Usurious Interest

An investment that will return interest for half a year at the usurious rate of 66 per cent. per annum is offered the taxpayers of British Columbia by the provincial government. Many people have apparently forgotten that during the last session of the legislature, announcement was made as to the increasing this year of the rebate for early payment of provincial taxes, in lieu of reducing the rate according to the amended law, the notices having already been sent out. For these forgetful ones, a pleasant surprise is on the way. The promised abatement has been made, and the man who providently pays his rates before. Thursday next will have 25 per cent. instead of the usual 10 per cent. deducted from his tax bill. Not later than six months

127 ACRES

within I mile of Koenigs Stream runs through property

will buy it

Students Picnic.

Owing to an accident the excursion to be given by the Daughters of Pity at Cowichan Bay on July 1st is cancelled. Anyone who has bought tickets for the excursion will have their money refunded.

Hospital Notice.

The annual flower service will be held in the Pemberton Chapel. Royal Jubilee Hospital on Sunday next, July 3 at 3 p.m. This service is of especial interest to children and hospital workers and all are asked to note the occasion and to attend and bring plants or flowers. or flowers.

Anniversary Services
Twenty-one years ago Rev. T. E.
Holling, pastor of the Metropolitan
Methodist Church, commenced his
ministry in Canada. It is two years
exactly since he took charge of the
local church. The services today will
be in harmony with these interesting
circumstances. At 10 o'clock in the
morning there will be held the quarterly love feast, and at 11 o'clock Rev. Mr.
Holling will give an appropriate address.

Converts to Roman Catholic Faith Converts to Roman Catholic Faith.

Amongst the notable recent converts to the Church of Rome in England, are Lord and Lady Seaton, of Beechwood, Devon. The present Lord Seaton (John Reginald Upton Colborne) is the grandsdn of the late General Sir John Colborne, who was appointed Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada in 1837 and who for his distinguished services was afterwards created Field Marshal Lord Seaton. The present Lord Seaton is a cousin of Mr. S. D. Yonge, who lives with his daughter Mrs. Elliott Hewlings of Esquimalt road.

Will Celebrate the Fourth

Will Celebrate the Fourth
An enthusiastic meeting of resident
Americans was held at the office of the
American Consul last evening. Plans
are being formed for a typical oldfashioned celebration at Bazan Park,
Sidney, on Monday, July 4th, consisting
of sports and games for the children,
speeches by Premier McBride and
other prominent citizens and other features of an interesting character. All
Americans and their Canadian friends
are cordially invited to participate and
a postal card addressed to W. W.
Steinmetz, secretary of committee,
Hudson's Bay wharf, or phone 1009,
will bring full particulars.

Donations Acknowledged.

Donations Acknowledged.

The following donations were omitted from the pound party list: Mrs. McColoch, two leather pillows; a friend sack of flour, sack of rolled oats, one pound off fer. Received after list was made up: Mrs. Andrews, currants and raisfirst, Mrs. Scowcroft, one sack of flour, toilet, soap and orsages; Mrs. Bartlette, oranges, sack sugar, fiee, bread, two bottles honey; Miss J. C. Tolmie, marmaalde; from Cloverdale, sack of sugar; Miss Auburn, corn flakes; four grocery clerks of Burridge Mercantile, tea, sack of rolled oats; D. J. McLean, pastry; Mr. F. Burridge, two sacks flour; Mrs. McCuloch, 325 Oswego street, two sacks flour; Mrs. King, milk; Mrs. Godfrey Booth, Jam; A friend, three pounds coffee, bottle castor oil.

AMUSEMENTS

Victoria Theatre

Victoria Theatre
Commencing Monday, 27th, and continuing through the whole week, the C. P. R. moving picture series will be exhibited. This film was awarded first prize at the Seattle exposition as being the finest scenic picture in the world.

It was produced by the C. P. R. at a cost of \$25,000, and is being exhibited on a round-the-world tour. In eastern cities it has attracted enormous crowds where ever shown.

eastern cities it has attracted enormous crowds where ever shown.

A portion of the picture is devoted to Victoria and her beautiful harbor, showing the steamboats Princess Victoria and Charlotte at play in the Gulf of Georgia, Vancouver, the world famed Fraser canyon, Glacier, Saltiels mountains. Lake Louise, Banff Selkirk mountains, Lake Louise, Banfi

world famed Frassi
Solkirk mountains, Lake Louise, Banff and Calgary.

One feature of especial interest at this time will be the portion of the picture which shops Jack Johnson, the world champion puglist in British Columbia on the occasion of his passing through the province from Australia after the Burns-Johnson fight. This part will be only shown during a part of the week.

Other strong features of interest are the logging industry, climbing Mount Rainer 14,400 feet high, parade of nations at Seattle fair, Vancouver troops marching through the streets of Seattle. A most interesting lecture will be delivered when the pictures are being thrown on the screen, describing fully the points of interest along the whole route.

describing fully the points of interest along the whole route.

The picture film is about 11.000 feet in length, and will be shown in three sections occupying the whole of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday ovenings, and will then be repeated Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Matinees will be held Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p. m. The price of admission will be 10 cents only.

PANTAGES PRESENTS MUSICAL COMEDY

Half Cash, Balance One Year

The State Musical Comedy Company will arrive in Victoria today for the opening tomorrow at the Pantages in a summer season of musical comedy productions. This splendid amusement organization is not a stranger to Victoria having played an engagement here as a syndicate attraction at high prices a few seasons ago. The Lewis & Lake company is in no way to be compared with the class of companies which appeared at the Pantages a few weeks past but is of a standard quality appealing to the better class of theatre goers and only the fact of the torrid weather in the south and east at this time of the year has made it possible for Mr. Pantages to secure it. Since its appearance here two years ago the Lewis & Lake company has played extended engagements in the larger southern cities with a record of nearly a year in San Prancisco. Everywhere meeting with desired success as a very elever combination of pretty singing and dancing

hence, however, for every dollar he might have paid now, he will have to bay \$1.33, which works out at a rate of 68 per cent, per annum. Also and likewise he will have one worry less to trouble him and his conscience will feel good.

Majestic Theatre.

A fine programme of Motion Pictures will be exhibited at the above

Mr. Harry Lewis and Daluty MarJory Lake.

Majestic Theatre.

A fine programme of Motion Pletures will be exhibited at the above
theatre Monday and Tuesday. Among
the films are "An Affair. Of Hearts."
a one thousand foot blograph showing the experience of two impulsivehearted Frenchmen, whose weakness
it is to fall in love with the first
pretty women they see. One of them
meets a young lady in the park, but
she indignantly repulses him. He
then enlists the aid of his chum,
who instead of giving aid, falls in love
with her himself. They follow her
and their persistence is more amusing than annoying, until they are on
the point of lighting a duel for her,
when she thinks it is time to put an
end to their imbeelity and so presents
her husband to them. Of course, as
soon as the husband appears they
both have pressing engagements elsewhere and hurridly depart.

"Carminella," E. W. Townsend's
drama of New York's lower East Side,
in which an Italian flower girl who
cares for a millionaire's son when he
is wounded by a gang of toughs from
whom he has rescued her, finds that
she has aspired beyond her station
and goes sadly back to her flowers. A
strong dramatic theme with an effective touch of pathos worked out by
familiar types and in familiar seenes
of the East Side.

"Accidents Will Happen." A comedy in which three insurance "risks"
are fluttered beyond recognition on
the seats of a streetcar by a lady of
avoirdupois. The familiar types in the
street car and the climax will make
you roar because of its exceedingly
funny features.

New Grand Theatre
Commencing towneyay at the new

New Grand Theatre

New Grand Theatre

Commencing tomorrow at the new Grand Theatre there will be one of the brightest vaudeville bills that Victoria has seen this year, and heading it is that exceptional turn the Three Gordon Highlanders. These are musicians, and there will be a gathering of the Scots to hear them without doubt. They commence with a bagpipe overture, and this selection having been encored by the Scotsmen, is followed by selections on the mandolins, cornets, trombones, accordeors, and chimes. Introduced into this act will be considerable singing and much and chimes. Introduced into this act will be considerable singing and much dancing, both Scottish and other kinds. The act was a very big hit in Seattle, in fact the biggest hit the Majestle theatre has had this year. Harry Tsuda, the marvellous Japan-cse equilibrist, is billed to offer here that same wonderful entertainment and exhibition of his powers that has caused astonishment among the audicnces of the east and middle west. Tsuda has all the latest equilibrist business in hand, and will give many surprises and more feats in a given time than any predecessor in this line. Murray K. Hill, the monologist, will bring a most entertaining line of talk along, that must be heard to be appreciated. Hill is too well known to need a description.

"Two hundred and thirty-seven miles from New York" is the title of the sketch or miniature comic opera in which William Zinelle and Adelaide Boutelle will appear. It is a merry musical effort of the best kind with capparent. The singing voices of the pair are the attraction of the act.

James Tonet and Antionette Norman will appear before the public in many droll diversions. They will sing some, they will dance some, they will divert all the time, and in short they will succeed in amusing, which is their business. The moving pictures and the song by Mr. Price are billed as usual. will be considerable singing and much

THE MAILS.

Vancouver and Eastern Canada Close daily at 1.45 p. m. and 11 p. m. Due daily 2.45 p. m. and 7 p. m. United Kingdom

Close Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 11 p. m.; parcel post Friday, 6 p. m.
Due Monday and Tuesday 1 p. m.;
Wednesday 7 p. m.
China and Japan

Close June 19th, 20th, 24th, 25th,

July 4th.

Duc June 13th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 25th, 27th, 28th, July 4th.

Australia and New Zealand

Close June 17th and 26th. Due June 21st, 29th and July 1st.

Close June 14th, 17th, 18th, 24th and July 2nd.
Due June 13th, 17th, 20th, 28th, 29th and July 4th.

France via Halifax
Close June 10th, 14th, 24th and

Dawson, Atlin, White Horse, Etc. Close on Saturday at 1.45 p. m. Due, uncertain.

Stewart Close Wednesday at 11 p. m.; due on Monday. Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, Port

Close Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1.45 p. m.

Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Clayoquot and Way Ports Close, 1st, 7th, 15th, 20th of each month.

Due, 4th, 12th, 18th and 28th of each month.

Seattle and Eastern United States Close, 4.30 p. m. daily; due 7 a. m. daily, except Sunday and 1 p. m. daily. Quatsino, Kyuquot and Beyond Clayo-

Close 7th and 20th of each month.
Due 12th and 28th of each month.
Quatsino via Port Hardy
Close 14th and 28th.
Due 18th June and 2nd July.

Comox, Cumberland, Etc. Close Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-lay 8.30 a. m.
Due Tuesday 12.10 and Wednesday,

Friday and Sunday, 7 p. m.
Sidney and V. & S. Points Close daily except Sunday, 7 a. m. Due daily except Sunday 7 p. m. Alberni

Close 1st, 7th, 15th, 20th of each month (by steamer) and by rail Mon-day, Wednesday, Friday, 3.30 p. m. Nanaimo and E. & N. Points

Close daily, except Sunday 8.30 a.m.; 3.30 p. m. Due daily, except Sunday, 12.10 p. m. and 7 p. m. Advertise in THE COLONIST

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I'll be on the safe side, and buy a good cooking range to encourage her."

MOFFET'S CANADA STEEL RANGE

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ROWAT'S ENGLISH PICKLES, large quart bottle 25¢ TRAVERS' ENGLISH PICKLES, large 18-oz. bottle. .15¢ CHIVERS' CUSTARD OR BLANC MANGE FOWDERS, CHIVERS' OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass CHIVERS' OLD COUNTRY RASPBERRY OR STRAW-BERRY JAM, 2 1-lb. glass jars 35¢ C. & B. JAM or MARMALADE, small jars, 3 for25¢ CLARK'S POTTED HAM, TONGUE OR VEAL, 4 tins COOKED HAM OR TONGUE, sliced, per lb.40¢ CANADA FIRST CREAM, large 20-oz. can10¢ FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack.....\$1.15 TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA, 4 lbs. for\$1.00 INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 ibs. for \$1.00 PRIME ONTARIO CHEESE, per lb.20¢

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Phones 94 and 95.

A Rumor Confirmed

By careful enquiry we find that the company running under the name of the Imperial Waxine Co. do manufacture this Wonderful Dustless Waxine in the city. We also discovered the invaluable properties it contained which stop all dust from rising when buildings of any description are swept out with a little Waxine.

It contains a powerful disinfectant, is also a deodorizer, and in every way a splendid preparation. Office, 1602 Douglas St.

Just sprinkle a little in a line and sweep across

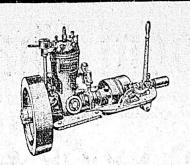
Trial Box, 25 lbs., for \$1

Imperial Waxine Co.

Telephone 1968

out it. . There is another reason than

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL



Ferro Launch Engine

The number of these engines in use on Victoria waters fully demonstrates their worth,

We would like you to enquire about the Ferro-it's worth while-3 h.p. and up.

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LEMON GONNASON CO., LTD.

Phone 77

We can supply just what you want in lumber, sash and doors, steamed slash, grain fir and the latest in front doors. Howard's flush doors they are beautiful.

You Will Never Regret Purchasing a McLaughlin Buick Auto

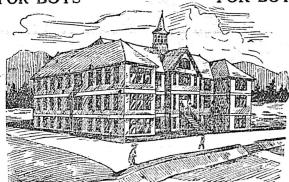
McLaughlin Buick Autos have proven their worth the world over. There has been sold during this season; two McLaughlin Buick to every one of its nearest competitor. This is sufficient proof of their being both the favorite and most popular car.

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Accommodation for 120 Borders.
Chemical Laboratory: Organized Cadet Corps: Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket: Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range

RECENT SUCCESSES AT McGILL AND R.M.C. WARDEN:

Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A., Cambridge. PRINCIPALS:

R. V. Harvey, M.A., Camb., J. C. Barnacle, Esq., Lond. Univ., assisted by a resident staff of University Men,
For Prospectus Apply the Bursar.

Clive-Wolley House, Oak Bay, Vic-toria, B.C., high-grade day and board-ing school for young ladies of a lages. All subjects taught. Pros-

JAMES BAY ACADEMY

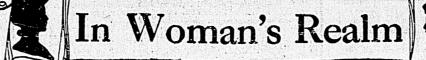
A Private High School. Science Matriculation a Specialty.

Day and Evening Classes. Recent successes at Matriculation,

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR St. George's School

References permitted to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Premier McBride the Bishop of Columbia, etc. Mcderate fees; staff of English ladies. Prospectus on application.
Principal, Mrs. Sutti

166 Medina St. Advertise in THE COLONIST For prospectus apply the secretary.



wan who often had to eat bread with-out butter and who could not afford money to buy as cow, took to be to buy a cow, home along wi ow, took to his with his plough, and cultivator and scanty household furnishings an excellent cabinet organ. furnishings an excellent cabinet organ. At first, a visitor was surprised at what seemed an unnecessary outlay where there had been such evident self-denial. But a very short stay showed that the boy was very wise. The enjoyment the music afforded, not only to himself but to other members of the family and to the neighbors proved the organ to be a good investment.

bors proved the organ to be a good investment.

It appears that the love for music and the determination to relieve the monotony of prairie life and to seek rest from hard labor by the study and practice of music is very general in the province of Saskatchewan. Already musical societies in this new province feet themselves strong enough to arrange festivals where each may learn from the other. One was held on the Twenty-fourth of May in Saskatoon and musicians came from almost every city in the province. There were choral societies, orchestras and soloists and the meeting is said to have been a most enjoyable one. Is there not a fint here for the musical societies of our own province as well as for the new settlers who are finding their way into localities lonely now, but which may in a few years be cities or flourishing farming communities?

Canadian women find it very diffi cult to understand the passionate eagerness of English women to obtain the franchise. There are many here who are firmly convinced that women ought to have the vote as a matter of justice. Many believe that the country and more specially the cities would be better governed if women brought their knowledge and intelligence to the aid of men. But there

would be better governed if women brought their knowledge and intelligence to the aid of men. But there is, in very few cases, any strong personal feeling in the matter. There is too much for us to do in our homes, too many calls for our services in the outside world to allow us time to brood' over wrongs, real or fancied. Most of us see that it is far more important that women should bring up their families well, that they should teach the schools and fill other positions, faithfully and wisely than that they should engage in a contest which would rob them of the time and strength so much needed for their duties. Meanwhile education is spreading and they feel that they are being fitted to undertake the responsibility of sharing in the election of the rulers of the course of time that responsibility should devolve upon them.

But, the case is far otherwise in England. There according to an article in the Times, there are nearly a million and a half more women tahn men. Among these a great number have no absorbing occupation. They have been brought up to look upon marriage as the destiny of woman, and home her only fitting sphere. In almost every English novel that describes life in the last century we meet such women and learn their thoughts and ambitions. The daughters of country squires, the sisters of officers and city servants, lovable wholesome women most of them. The chief difference between them and their twentieth century descendants is that the latter are the better educated and have a wider outlook upon life, though they still for the most part retain the old traditions. There are others who have become intoxicated with their new found liberty and look upon the old life with its restrictions with something between horror and contempt. But when the young girls of this class today come back from school or college they find that their brothers, their cousins and their playmates of the other sex have left home. In Canada, in South Africa, in Australia and elsewhere they are carving out careers for themost

THE ROSE SHOW

THE LANSDOWNE FLORAL GARDENS (O.

1591 Lansdowne Road, Victoria, B. C

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park Victoria, B. O.
Select High-Grade Day and
Boarding College for Boyo of Stone College for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at
Spring term, February 1st. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

Collegiate School FOR BOYS.

Supervisor:

Excellent accommodation for board ers; spacious sachool buildings, gym nasium; organized cadet corps.

this latter firm has been supplying a fleititious safety paper, worth very considerably less than the amount for which Gouldthrite has been authorizing payment. Mr. Murphy made a special trip to New York in connection with this matter. However, the government will suffer no loss, as it happens that the same firm has already furnished to bureau a large Christmas term begins Sept. 12, 9 a, m.

continued from Page One.

been large is beyond surmise. Opportunity for rake-off was only limited by consideration of what might, without arousing immediate suspicion, have been granted from an annual expenditure of about \$700,000.

Gouldthrite had complete charge of the stationery department and the purchase of all paper and stationery supplies was under his supervision. The wrongdoing, it is said, occurred principally in connection with the purchase of supplies from firms in the United States. The government paid in case of cuts 25 cents an inch, but only 15 cents an inch found its way to the American firms. The balance went into the pockets, of Gouldthrite and his accomplices.

It is a curious fact that one of the frauds was connected with a stationery article that was introduced some years ago, to prevent fraud in all departments. As the result of defalcations a few years ago an order was passed that all government cheques should be printed on a special safety paper. This paper was bought from a certain New York firm for a time, but the order was subsequently transferred to another. New York firm for a time, but the order was subsequently transferred to another. New York firm It has been discovered that this latter firm has been supplying a fictitious safety paper, worth very considerably less than the amount for The Laurels, 1249 Rockland Avenue

PRINTING BUREAU

Continued from Page One.

Visitor: The Lord Bishop of Columbia.

The Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M. A. Oxon,

Head Master: A. D. Muskett, Esq.

BETTER FRIENDS

do there is no market. It is not to be wondered at that many of these young women believe that, the remedy for a state of things which they find hard to bear lies in the possession of the ballot. The writer in the Times says:

"Nevertheless, it is our profound belief that she is mistaken. It is not by using her majority as a weapon, but in eliminating the majority, that her salvation lies. If tomorrow, by a wave of the wand, the majority of women could be turned into a minority, how quickly would all these evils and injustices under which woman now labors disappear! Those who prefer to marry would have ampler opportunity. Those who prefer to work at those branches of employment at which women excel would find their services in demand, the remuneration offered fair and adequate. How far better this would be than the effort to make laws to restrain brutal and licentious mankind; and control artifically the laws of work and wages for women! By the removal of the excess of women from this island, where they are much may be doneand who knows but that in two or three generations the balance may be restored, and man and woman once more be advancing abreast?

The writer believes that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies that it is in the empiration of these ladies t

contempt for them; the feeling, as it appeared in popular literature, almost amounted to loathing. Today they love, honor and all but obey, the French. London is to be made Parisianized and made gay and chie. The change was not long in the making; less than five years separated disgust from admiration. It will not be surprising if in a very short time London begins to Berlinize, and if Teuton blood be proclaimed thicker than water. It will be discovered, suddenly, that there is a very close link between the throne of Britain and that of Germany. The dreadful German spy will become a simple water again, and German officers overheard saying, "A wohl!" at Dovel will not be made the text of alarmist letters to the newspapers.

There are several signs that sanity is setting in. One great paper discussing the British character generally, points the evil that was setting in and that must be driven out. "We have to do the miracle that no nation has done yet; to hold a ripe, full Empire without the insolence of pride and the inner corruption that has wreeked theirs. It is going to be very difficult. There are signs among us of the disease that undld other world powers—of hysterical national vanity, of growing public exciteableness, of a cheap political materialism, of the double growth of a rich unemployed class and a poor employed class, both of them public dangers. We must set to work now with the warning of our own terrible and dangerous greatness before us, to recover, in a mighty empire full-grown, the full use of the hard and plain virtues by which small nations, become great."

Losing Opportunities

In the particular matter of Anglorestored, and man and woman once more be advancing abreast?

The writer believes that it is in the emigration of these ladies that the remedy lies. The colonies, he says, need them, first, as workers then as wives and mothers. But there are difficulties to be overcome and these are being met by the Women's Emigration Society and the South African Colonization Society under whose auspices training schools of various kinds have been established where women are being fitted for work on the land and work, in the home. To place them where their work is most needed an intelligence office is soon to be opened. There is little doubt but that there are thousands of women in Great Britain who would find work in Ganada if they were fitted and willing to do it. But it is not easy for a Canadian woman to think without pity of the position of these delicately nutrured women when they engage as domestic workers under present conditions, whether in town or in country. But the work has already begun and it may be, that the homes of Canada will, when once conditions are adjusted, benefit greatly because little children are cared for and mothers helped by gentle and refined women. It is time for us to now see whether or not we can arrange our work and manage our homes that it will be possible to have our work done by women of independence and self-respect, It is often said that the servant problem can' only be solved by the application of the Golden Rule. Certainly it can never be solved without it. Losing Opportunities

out it.

There is another reason than the disadvantages under which English women labor beeduse they are in a minority which make iswomen of the middle and lowersclass more anxious to obtain the ballot than those of the same class in Canada, Parliament is still to a great extent in Great Britain an assemblage of men of gentle birth. The wives and daughters and mothers of members have had for many generations much influence in politics, how much, not even the most industrious and acute of political historians would find it had to say. A writer in the Ladles Realm declares that "The whole machinery of government is controlled and moved by countless fine and delicate wires, manipulated with a skill and finesse only possible to feminine hands." The power which these great ladies exercise without the ballot their humble sisters envy. They see that it is not always used for the good of the nation and it may very well be that this is one of the motives which, unconsciously perhaps, influence them in their desire to obtain political power in a more open and legitimate way.

hard and plain virtues by which small nations, become great."

Losing Opportunities

In the particular matter of Anglo-Germann relations, the same journal, the Manchester Guardian, has lately published some striking leters which, in view of the justly great influence of the organ in which they appear, should come to tell finally with solid results. Sir Wm. Ramsay naturally, being an Englishman, writes "English things" rather grating on those who cannot feel his English pride; but in the very fact that his desire for good relations with Germany springs from an Intense home patriotism, there is the surest warrant for believing that his school will yet carry the day. He argues that England is losing vast opportunities by the jealousy its diplomacy displays to peace in Europe and in the world, is the great evil and danger of the present moment, is keeping more than one country from progress towards prosperity, and that in one case, at least Britain cannot win, but must yield graciously or ungraelously.

Sir William Ramsay is thinking mainly of Turkey and writing directly upon it. He finds both in Constantinople and Germany that the European discord is keeping back Asiatic reform and advance: "It blocks the way for everything: you inquire into almost any matter that is hanging in suspence, are hanging month after month; and if you go beneath the surface you find that at the bottom lies the same cause for the delay, England and Germany are pulling in opposite ways." Sheer madness or jealousy, the writer believes, is keeping England from allowing the progress of the Bagdad railway scheme, "as formerly she barred the way to the cutting of the Suez Canali in this case as in that, the work will finally be completed in spite of her if she persists in her opposition; but the ill-feeling engendered by her opposition will last for years: it may postpone the completion of the work for a long time, and it certainly causes constant friction and difficulty in the execution."

Germany's Object

Sir W. Ramsay is satisfied entirely

Germany's Object

A lady recently arrived from England, who saw the wedding of Captain A', D. Macdonald and Miss Bryden at the Cathedral on Wednesday, was astonished to learn that so many of the rich and beautiful gowns worn by the wedding party had been made in Victoria. The picturesque costumes of the fair bridesmaids and the bonny dress and coat and the lovely gown worn by Mrs. Croft could, she said, scaveely have been rivalled in an English city on a similar occasion. On learning that these had been designed and made by Miss MacMillan, of Spencer's, she heartly congratulated her on her excellent taste and skilful workmanship. This stranger expressed an opinion which is shared by many ladjes in Victoria, whose judgment in such matters is beyond question. Germany's Object

Sir W. Ramsay is satisfied entirely that German shipbuilding and the main of the activity which has alarmed England never looked elsewhere than to Turkey, "the great outlet abroad for Germany at the present time." She needs a fleet to safeguard her interests in Turkey itself, first of all: "But, worse than that, Germany feels that her schemes in Turkey always remain in a position of danger without a fleet strong enough to resist interference on the part of England similar to that which smashed French influence in Egypt. There is a dangerous situation. That, and not the landing of a German fleet on our eastern coasts, is the critical point. The German fleet is not wanted to fight a purposeless war in the North Sea. It is wanted to be of use in a wider policy. The most that could be expressed from a war, with THEFT'S LARGE use in a wider policy. The most that could be expected from a war with England would be the destruction of both fleets, and German affairs in Turkey would be worse off than before. Germany, by this reading, is not building against England, except in so far as England may choose to work against her 'Asiatle plans. And Sir W. Ramsey is convinced that England has no reason, or reasonable motive, for checking that movement eastward.

ROMANO THEATRE

Friday and Saturday. "In the Mesh of the Net," Imp. drama, 1,000 feet; "Married on Horseback." western drama, 1,000 feet; "Norwegian Army," seenic; "The Ticket of Leave man," comic; The Chronophone Talking Pletures; Duet, "Down in Jungle Town." Romano Orchestra.



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Monday and Tuesday
"An Affair of Hearts,"
Cupid in a sportive mood
"Carminella,"

A strong drama.

"Accidents Will Happen,"
A scream from start to finish.

"The Right to Love,"

"The Adventures of a Pedlar,"

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WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY JUNE 27th FOR SUMMER SEASON A Joyous Jubilee in Merry Musical Creations by the

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the coast than they are in the east to make an impression on the champions.

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Pittsburg-(first game)

St. Louis

Buffalo —(first game).... 10
Jersey City...... 2

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Victoria

DATES SWIMMING RACES ANNOUNCED

British Columbia Championship August 6 in Vancouver and

The dates on which the annual championship swimming events for this year will be decided have been fixed for July 30, in Vancouver, and August 6, in Victoria. This has been done so as to obtain the most advantageous state of the tide for the swimming races. One-half of the events will be held in Vancouver and the other half will be contested here.

The British Columbia Amateur

The British Columbia Amateur Swimming Association will hold a meeting some time during this week, at which delegates from the various sporting clubs in the city which are interested in swimming will be present to make final arrangements for the programme of events to be contested.

BASEBALL NOTES

It was generally thought that the fans had caught Referee George Burnes napping when in the fifth of yesterday's match he allowed the batter, after he had skied an infield hit with a baserunner on first, safe to the initial bag. The impression was that the rules required that the batter, under such circumstances, be declared out. Murrah took that ground and was over-ruled. The crowd was with him. The referee was right. Here is the rule: "If, before two hands are out, while first and second, or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such cases the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or an outfield hit."

This is a section of the regulations describing under what conditions the batter shall be pronunced out. There was only one baserunner in the in-

Another triumph for Referee George Burnes. This is the second since the urnes. This is the second since the ason's opening. Keep it up, George

itish Columbia Championship
Will Be Held July 30 and

The ladies are pleased to find that the grand stand seats are being dusted before matches. They are able to attend now without having to send summer finery to the laundry immediately afterwards. The press, also, extends thanks to the management for improved accommodation.

In a match played yesterday morning between the Falcon and Maple Lea ing between the Falcon and Maple Leat teams, the former were successful by a score of 10-7. The match was keenly fought by the youngsters from the word "play ball." Hayland and Bendrodt pitched for the winners. Hickey did the receiving. Anderson and Sargison were the Maple Leaf's battery, pitching and catching respectively.

One of the most noteworthy revivals yesterday was that of "Bob" Whyte at short stop. Last week he fell down. Against Ballard he played a sterling

Fire in Pilot Mound.

PILOT MOUND, Man., June 25.—A disastrous fire occurred here yesterday morning and completely wiped out the McKay block and J. H. Marshall's paint shop. For a time it was feared that a large part of the town would be destroyed but the residents succeeded in getting the flames under control. GordonMcKay, with his wife and child, who lived above a drug store, barely escaped with their lives, the fire having made much headway before they ing made much headway before they were aroused.

The Globe Wernicke sectional filing cabinets are the best finished and cheapest made. Victoria Book and cheapest made. Victoria Stationery Co. Ltd., agents.

San Francisco Veterinary College

Next session begins September 15th. Catalogue free. Dr. Chas. Keane, Pres., 1818 Market street, San Fran-clsco.

Canadian Oarsmen Have Accident While Training But Experts Declare That Their Chances Are Bright

LONDON, June 25.—A good deal of credit is given to the Winnipeg crew by the evening papers, as well as the morning journals, the critics for the most part being unanimous in their verdict that the Canadian four will make a desperate bid to take the Steward's Cup across the seas for the first time. It is difficult to explain the accident at the Walton regarda caused by the bad steering of the visitors, but it seems the general opinion that the four stroked by Con Riley will be one of the best crews that has ever taken part at Henley.

stroked by Con Riley will be one of the best crews that has ever taken part at Henley.

The boat was not so much damaged as at first supposed. One Saturday night it was handed over too the famous firm of boat builders, Sims, of Putney, who had made the craft for the Wilmipeggers before their arrival here. Men were put to work on it immediately so that the crew would not lose any time in their training. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the four took the water and had a hard row up and down the river, the water being calm.

The Wilmipeggers were watched by a large number, and they showed splendid form. The long and steady stroke, a contrast to the short pull of the English crews, was much commented on, and their style is causing a sensation. It is certain that the Canadians have splendid prospects in the big race at Henley.

Following the eustom which has

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 25.—
Three Cornell crows swept down the Hudson here today to three straight victories in the sixteenth annual regatta of the Intercollege Rowing Association. Pennsylvania, not even dignified with consideration as a dark horse, forced the varsity eight to a heart breaking two shell struggle, but aside from this.it was "Courtneys crews clean the course," the old old story at Poughkeepsie. No records were broken.

There were the usual maddening delays, accentuated this time by bungled manouvering and subsequent change in the judges boat, which added an hour to the scheduled time of starting. The crowd and the enthusiasm were prominently present as alwoys since 1899, but somehow there was lacking the real ginger of acute speculative uncertainty—in other words everybody expected Cornell to sweep the river and she did.

The Varsity eight-oared race, which

and she did.

The Varsity eight-oared race, which Cornell carries away for the eleventh time since the inauguration of this contest was a real thriller, rowing in semi-darkness amid a pandemonium of groans, cheers and exhortations from observation train and water craft. Courtney's husky veterans had to fight every inch of the way from the pistol shot to the finish, and crossed the line scarce half a shell's length in front of the Pennsylvania. Cornell's time 20.42 1-5 falled, however, to approach the record of 18.53 1-5 made here in 1901.

Summary Varsity eight-oared "Get the Minto cup ready," says Findlay of the Montreal lacrosse club, addressing New Westminster. It is fine to see such implicit confidence as that but it is sad to contemplate it's smash. Montreal will have to play harder on

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sions. As long as the Parlsienne ties her skirts round her feet the heroines of the drama will have to be frail, delicate, refined and subtle creations.

WOOES OPERATION

Deranged Medical Student Swallov Open Penknife to Attain His Desire.

here in 1901,
Summary Varsity eight-oared
shells, four miles—Cornell, first;
Pennsylvania, second; Columbia,
third; Syracuse, fourth, and Wisconsin, fifth. Time, 20.42 1-5.
Freshmen eight-oared shells, two
miles—Cornell, first; Columbia, second; Syracuse, third; Pennsylvania,
fourth and Wisconsin, fifth. Time,
10.40 1-5. PARIS, June 25—Extraordinary is the case of a young medical student who came to Parls from his home in the Levant to prepare himself for a degree. Having got into depressed spirits through overwork, he imagined that he was afflicted with the various maladies to which he was devoting his attention. Now it was one allment that troubled him, now another. He was always asking his professors to take the usual measures for submitting him to an operation, and at last, weary of his importunity, they admitted him to a hospital. Here he was carefully watched, and found to be la quite a healthy condition, with the exception of symptoms of nervous breakdown.

Greatly disappointed instead of be-Varsity four-oared shells, two miles

-Cornell, first; Syracuse, second;
Columbia, third, and Pennsylvania,
fourth. Time, 11.37 4-5. PARIS, June 25.—A philosopher of cl clothes, having noted that the Parisienne in the fashion ties her skirts tightly round her feet or knees with ornamented ribbons and bands, and is thereby almost entirely prevented from walking, has deduced from these observations a forecast of the coming, tendencies of the modern drama. He recalls that, in the days of the crinonine, an actress could not sit down gracefully before the audience. She might be discovered sitting when the curtain rose, but once seen standing she remained standing. It followed that the sentiments and emotions she expressed were those suitable to an erect attitude, generaus indignation, noble resentment, solemn protestations, and all thoughts susceptible of sustained delivery.

The same order of observations may be applied to the present fashions. Next autumn no actress will be able to walk with comfort on the stage. The slightest motion of the feet and legs will be attended with inconvenience, besides jerking the skirt about ungracefully. The only commodious position will be a seated one. All heroines will be discovered seated or réclining on sofas. Hence they will generally be melancholy, disconsolate, ill-treated and misunderstood perhaps, frequently widows or pictures of injured innocence. Anyhow, sensibility will be the rule, and all agitated and strenuous passions will be tabooed. They are all very well when the heroine's skirt allows her to stride up and down the stage, but with the present Paris fashions it is almost impossible for a woman to diff her foot up to the step of a motor car. A mineing gait is incompatible with strong pas-

the exception of symptoms of nervous breakdown.

Greatly disappointed instead of being pleased with this favorable report, the student betook himself to the provinces, and so applied for admission to a hospital in the Champagne country. There he stayed for a few days, at the expiration of which time the physicians' opinion was the same as that given by their Parisian colleagues. There was no organic disease rendering any sort of operation advisable, and so the student left the hospital. From the Champagne region the young man proceeded to Marselles firmly determined this time to qualify himself for the operation on which he had set his heart. He took up a position in front of a police station, and then, after having attracted the notice of the agents of the law, he swallowed several coins and an open penicife. The policemen conducted him, writhing in agony, to the shop of a neighboring druggist, and thence to the hospital. This time an operation is imperative, so he will have his wish, but it is doubtful whether it will save him, as he is in an extremely precarious state.

Workmen's Compensation

Albany, N. Y., June 25.—Senator Wainwright's bill amending the labor law in relation to workmen's compensation in certain dangerous employments, as recommended by the commission which is investigating the question of employers' liability, was signed by Governor Hughes tonight.

Boom Chains

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TENNIS

LACROSSE

CRICKET YACHTING

BASEBALL

ATHLETICS

VICTORIA AGAIN ON WINNING PATH

Wattalet's Lambs Yesterday Scalped Ballard Innocents in Fast Game--Visitors Taken in By Margin of Four

Once more Vicoria's ball yard stars have struck the straight and narrow path that leads to victory. Eight to four was the score in yest-crday's game. After nine innings of courteous bickering, with no declsive lead secured until the eighth, the Wattalet following administered balm to sores created by recent experiences by trouncing the visiting Ballard representatives. In spite of the many counter attractions the fans remained true to their first ond only "love" and turned out in goodly numbers to watch and take a strenuous verbal part in the argument.

It wasn't an errorless game by any means but the glaring mistakes that have been witnessed in the local ball headquarters were missing. Any misses that occurred either way were of the innocent forgiving kind—the brand that, rather than turn the fan's soul inside out in its agony furnish a delicate and a delightful sauce to the proceedings. To come to the point it was an admirable exhibition, the more so because Victoria's nine played just a little speedler and batted just a little speedler and batted just a little speedler and batted just all the credit should not go Once more Vicoria's ball yard

Surplis the Star.

Scattle's best known suburb.

Surplis the Star.

While all the credit should not go to Surplis, the local twirler, his well-judged and well sustained efforts had much to do with the outcome. He is a good pitcher. His repertoire of curves is wider than any who have occupied the box here thus far this season. Only, one fault must be charged against him, and it is his lack of control at times. He walked more yesterday than was healthy but, fortunately, with the help of staunch support, was enabled to pull the team out of the hole.

Right at the start "Surp" surprised the visiting batsmen. They fell before his benders in one, two, three style, and Victoria came in with a whoop of triumph, the fans settling down to watch a vertiable walk-over. The hitting started right away, Wattalet singling while Moulton followed by walking. That was as far as they got, that is to say neither saw the home plate. Murrah gave a splendid display of the simplicity of waving a bat very close to the sphere without triuming it Moulton was caught in a clumsy effort to steal, evidently fearful of risking his dignity in a silde and Moore was unlucky enough to send the leather direct into the third baseman's reseptive maw.

"Surp" found it difficult to control ble delivery in the graphs part of the control and the control of the contro

nity in a silde and Moore was unlucky enough to send the leather direct into the third baseman's reseptive maw.

"Surp" found it difficult to control his delivery in the opening part of the second both Johnson and Murdock being donated free transportation to the bases. But they met with sudden death in their efforts to make the circuit, so that the end was more gratifying than the beginning promised. And now Victoria capse to bat again and knocked out the initial score. McQuade's good judgment got him to the bag on balls, McDairmaid went down, but Whyte on an infield slam that should have been gathered in and wasn't got safely over the first part of the journey. Robertsors hit permitted McQuade to finish the trip and Surplis picked out a daisy cutter that brought Whyte honet. This, it will be found, is scored as an error to the shortstop. livthout his bungle Victoria would have only elimbed one notch. Murah's brilliant, though vain, base stealing was a feature.

Batsmen Walk.

Two men walked and one secured a hit off Surplis in the third and it looked just about as gloomy as possible. With the bases full, however, "Surp" pulled himself together and what happened to the succeeding batters is shameful. Two of them met the ball but they were easy fielding chances.

Victoria's work was machine-like in the fourth. The visitors were neatly folded up and laid away. Then

Batsmen Walk.

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Victoria's work was machine-like in the fourth. The visitors were neatly folded up and laid away. Then the locals began to fall similarly when Whyte, with two men gone, connected for a sensational three bagger. But it was lost, Robertson failing to bring the base runner into communication with the plate.

And now came the visitors big haul. Surplis walked a few, there were a number of hits, and an excusable error or two were sandwiched in with the result that the clearing of the atmosphere found Ballard three runs up or one to the good. With the bases full there came the onminous decision "four balls" on the batter. Honestly it looked as though the locals were destined to see a bunch reg-

brought in both with an opportune crack. "Pete" McQuade, not to be outdone, lit to the shortstop and registered Murrah. That was the concluding feature, the ninth being marked by nothing more noteworthy than a single for Ballard through a hit by Decker and a pass at second base, which must be nicked up against Murrah.

against Murrai	1.				181		
Dat	ailed	Sco	re.				
Victoria	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	Λ.	E.	
Wattalet, l.f	5	0	1	1	0	-0	
Mouiton, 1 b	4	1	0	7	0	1	
Murrah, 2 b	4	3	1	2	0	0	6
Moore, r.f	4	0	2	2	0	0	ì
McQuade, c.f	3	1	1	2	0	0	
McDiarmid, 3 b.	4	0	1	2	1	2	
White, s.s	4	1	1	11	. 3	. 0	
Robertson, c	4 .	1	1.	0.	2	0	
Surplice, p	3	1	0	0	4	1	
			-				ć
	35	8	3	27	10	4	
Ballard	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	10.	
Decker, 2 b	5	1	2	2	2	, 2	
Holland, l. f	-4	1	0	1	0	0	
Wall, 10 b	5	ì	0	6	0 -	0	
Johnson, s.s		0	0	3	2	2	
Murdoch, c.f	3	0	0	1	()	. 0	
Stokle, 3 b	3	0.	0	3	.0	'.1	l
Coot, r. f:	a 1	0	0	0	0	0	١
Pew, r. f	3	0	0	1	()	0	١
Ladie, c	3	0	0	5	1	1	ı

*Moulton out, hit by battled ball.

Three-bagger, White. Strike out,
Surplice 9, McDlarmid 3. Base on ball,
by McDlarmid 5. Surplice 6. Left on
bases, Victoria 6, Ballard 6. Hit by
pitched ball, Murdoch by Surplice,
Moulton by McDlarmid. Umpire, Geo.
Burnes. Time 1:50.

33 4 2 23 9 7

It was expected that the forces of the Colonist and Times composing rooms would meet on the baseball field this morning. But the later nine, their challenge accepted and the arrangements made, at first quieted down and then declared that it would be impossible for them to fulfil the engagement. It is reported that a painful malady, usually associated with juveniles, ergo the mumps, has attacked the Times gladlators fiercely. Therefore there will be no match. After the team in question has successfully combatted the enemy with which it is now engaged the Colonist, it is reported, will be given its chance.

The Nippon (Japanese team) and Maple Leaf will meet on the beach diamond this morning. The game starts at 10 o'clock.

FOR NO. 1 COMPANY

Senior Squad Won Gregory and Colonist Cups in Yesterday Afternoon's Fifth Regi-

pany.

Another most interesting event was the one-mile relay for the boys' scouts. This was entered by six' teams, making no less than twenty-four runners. C troop, the winners, crossed the line but a short distance in the lead of the second team, D troop.

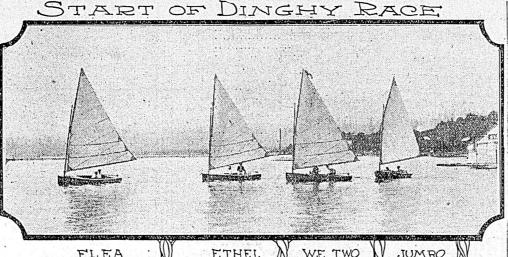
in the lead of the sector.

It could be a complete list of the prizes with the names of those who so kindly assisted with contributions, will be published in the Celonist's next issue.

number of hits, and an excusable error or two were sandwiched in with the result that the clearing of the atmosphere found Ballard three runs up or one to the good. With the bases full there came the onminous decision "four balls" on the batter. Honestly it looked as though the locals were destined to see a bunch registered against them. However, Surplis rallied and the side was retricted with nothing worse than a triple.

Brighter Outlook.

Again Victoria took the lead in their turn to bat, the runs being brought in through McQuade's limely two-bagger. Bases were secured at the outset by Moulton walking, Murrah hitting and sliding to first and Moore, in turn, allowing four bad ones to be tabbed off by Referce Burnes. Then McQuade did the necessary and began waltzing around the circuit at a ten flat clip. Moulton and Murrah had scored when the fans looked up to find that McQuade, in his eagerness had run down and passed Moore. If it had been a straight away sprint "Pete" would have to be praised. As it is, and in view of the fact that he after all was resongable for the "doings," Moore will have to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat and severely censured. How Moore allowed himself to be the scapegoat the components by Moore's hot hit between third and second. By this time Surplis was



TO THE OCCASION

Victoria Club to Conduct What Promises to Be Finest International Regatta Ever Held in Northwest

Within two weeks Victoria will be in the midst of the biggest yachting fete ever witnessed here. To conduct the international regatta, at which will participate practically the entire strength of the Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham and Everett fleets, is the greatest task the hom club has ever shouldered. Its temerity in tackling the undertaking is the more noteworthy when it is remembered that yachting has but recently been resuscitated here, and the organization is not as strong as it might be or will be in a comparatively short time.

be or will be in a comparatively short time.

However, the sportsmen have gone about the work with energy and judgment. They have already made all their preliminary preparations for the reception of the visiting boats which, it seems safe to say, will run into the hundreds. The larger craft, as was pointed out by the Colonist yesterday, will be given moorage at one spot, the smaller ones elsewhere, and the power boats in a third. Thus all will know just where to go, there will be no confusion, and the outside yachtsmen will be able to put up their charges and get ashore to the Sunday night reception at the Victoria Club house.

A Good Course

From Sunday, July 3rd, when two distance motor bont races will finish here, and when the fleets from the different outside points will sail into port, until the middle of the week, there will be something doing every afternoon. On Manday the opening race will be started over the course shown on the chart found in another column. As will be noted enthusiasts standing on Dallas Road will be able to see quite clearly both the opening stages and the concluding leg of each competition.

One of the features of the regatta is to be a one-design dingy race. This

competition.

One of the features of the regatta is to be a one-design dingy race. This has been tried in Vancouver, and the sport is most popular. The start of one of this class of race is shown in the photograph published of a start made recently in Vancouver. All the boats shown there are to figure in the sports of this city.

No definite information has yet been received as to whether the Alexandra and Spirit I, will participate in the international regatta there. That proposal is "up to" Mr. Dowler, the new owner of the Spirit, Capt. Deane of the Fife creation, is willing. The management is waiting for word. Should Mr. Dowler consent, it will put the finishing touch to an aquatic carnival which gives promise of being the finest brought off in the northwest.

OFFICIAL CHOICE OF J.B.A.A. CREWS

Local Oarsmen Who Will Compete at N. P. A. A. O. In Vaircouver Next Month Definitely Decided Upon

OFFICIAL ENTRY FROM JAMES BAY

Senior Four-Stroke, Mc-Carter; 3, Davidson; 2, Finlaison; bow, Jesse, Spare men—Messrs, Monck and Hopgood, Junior Four-Stroke, P. M. Currie; 3, Summers; 2, Chungranes; bow, Skuse; spare men, R. H. Hiscock and Kennedy, Junior Doubles—Stroke, Hopgood; bow, Monck; Spare man, W. N. Kennedy, Senior Scull—W. N. Kennedy, Junior Scull—W. N. Kennedy, Junior Scull—W. N. Kennedy.

At a meeting of the J. B. A. A. rowing committee held last evening the final and definite selection of crews for the North Pacific Amateur Association of Oarsmen's annual regatta which is to be held this year at Vancouver, took place. Those chosen are as outlined.

the international regatta, have concluded to hold them on the North Arm is most gratifying to the Victoria oarsmen. They are of the opinion that this stretch of water is the finest for the purpose in the northwest.

1115111

FAST LAUNCH FOR MR. VICTOR SPENCER

Comet, a Speedy Power Craft Owned by Former Victorian, Just Launchy en in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Juno 25.—This week has seen the launching at the Vancouver shipyards of a remarkable hull for that is expected to be by far the fastest craft in British Columbia waters. This is the thirty-one foot launch "Comet," built for Mr. Victor Spencer, of David Spencer Ltd. Although it will not travel quite as fast as its namesake in the skies, it will no doubt be vicible and exceed in speed anything ever seen afloat in fast as its namesake in the skies, it will no doubt be vizible and exceed in speed anything ever seen afloat in this vicinity even though the engine is not a racnig freak, but substantially designed for steady service. Mr. Spencer placed the contract for the equipment complete with the Canadian Fairbanks company, who are now busy installing a six cylinder Fairbanks-Morse high speed engine with all the most up-to-date equipment. The hull is designed by Wolf, of Portland, who, at a recent race, achieved about 30½ miles per hour with a high powered sister boat. Vancouver has been far behind other large cities in speedy pleasure craft and it is expected that the launching of the "Comet" will stimulate into action other prominent members of the water sporting fraternity.

JUNIOR LACROSSE MATCH TOMORROW

In the junior league lacrosse match ic diation of Oarsmen's annual regatta which is to be held this year at Vancouver, took place. Those chosen are as outlined.

The majority of those honored have been 'training steadily for more than a month and are said to be thoroughly in the year and the thoroughly in the year going to be out again when the senior and junior to go the year going to be out again when the senior and junior to go the year of the year going to be out again when the senior and junior to go the year of year of

MONTREAL, June 25.—After a trenious game Toronto wrested vic-ory from the Shamrocks on the latters trounds this afternoon by a score of

to 3.
TORONTO, June 25.—Tecumseli defeated the Cornwall lacrosse team this afternoon by a score of 10 to 5. About 1,000 people attended.

The Beacon Hill senior amateur team The Beacon Hill senior amateur team reports that an effort is to be made to secure funds enough to make a trip to Vancouver on Doninion Day. These lads have given the fans so much free entertainment this season that it is hoped the forthcoming J.B.A.A.-Hill match will be sufficiently well patronized to enable the lads to make the journey.

Although there has been no definite announcement it is understood that Bellingham is to play Victoria here next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. The local double-header disposed of, the Victoria nine goes to Bellingham for its first away-fromhome match.

WESTMINSTER BIT DUST YESTERDAY

Victoria Twelve Won in Royal City Lacrosse Game, after Grilling Contest, by One Goal -Johnson Star

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 25. For the first time in twelve years the lacrosse team from Victoria this afternoon defeated the senior amateur Westminster twelve in a game that was fast and exciting all the way, surpassing many of the local dyed-in-thewool lacrosse men. It was a great victory for the Cap-

ital City athletes and they deserve much credit for the way they finished

much credit for the way they finished the match and won out by the close score of six goals to five.

It was superior condition that won out for the visitors, and they displayed their fine form at the proper time for when the whistle, was blown by Referce Billy Gifford for the last quarter Victoria was on the short end of a four to one score. Determined to do or die the Island stick handlers started off with a rush, and after much spectacular playing that kept the crowd on tacular playing that kept the crowd on their feet, the clever Victorians won out in the last minute by a single goal. Anxious for a victory on their home grounds, the Salmon Bellies started

grounds, the Salmon Bellies started things off in great style and annexed the first goal after twelve minutes' play. A minute following Freddie Young evened up the score. Four minutes after Gliford put Westminster ahead, and at the end of the first quarter the score stood two to one. It looked bad for Victoria when the locals peppered two goals in the second period, while Victoria got goose-egged.

umpires, Frank Sweeney, Victoria and H. Galbraith (Westminster.)

G. Barraclough, c Williams, b Hebden

H. Galbraith (Westminster.)

The teams follow: Westminster:
Goal, Munn; p. Patchell; C. P. Robertson, 1st defence, Gregory, 2nd defence, Atkinson; 3rd defence, McKenzie; centre, Fitzgerald; 3rd home, Henry; 2nd home, Smith; 1st home, Gifford; outside home, C. Smith; inside home, Kenny.

Victoria: Goal, Johnson; point, Clercy; cover point, Dalcon; 1st de-

Victoria: Goal, Johnson; point, Clegg; cover point, Dakers; 1st defence, Okell; 2nd defence, Noel; 3rd defence, Brynjolfsen; centre, Leo Sweeney; 3rd home, Petticrew; 2nd home, Carss; 1st home, Kroeger or McDougall; outside home, McDonald, inside home, Young. Reserve (defence) Noel

JOHN L. RECEIVED IN JEFFRIES CAMP

RENO, June 25.—John L. Sullivan came out to Jeffries' camp again today und found the latchstring off. It was a decided contrast to his experience of

DRAW AND WIN FOR VICTORIA

At Beacon Hill Albions Break Even With Rival Local Cricket Eleven-Easily Defeated at Jubilee

Only two of the three scheduled ericket matches were played yester-lay afternoon, namely, those between the forces of the Victoria and Albion The result was a draw in the game at Beacon Hill and a decisive win for the Victorias at the Jubilee win for the V Hospital crease

At Beacon Hill

This match resulted in a draw. Victoria went to bat first and put together the very respectable total of 227. Gillesple 79 and L. York 70, were the principal scorers, both batting in fine style. E. W. Ismay was the most



curing four wickets at a cost of 4d runs. Scott also bowled well, obtaining three for the small amount of 21 runs. The Victoria side batted one man short, but had a substitute to field.

to field.

When the Albions started their innings they had one hour and a half to make the runs or play out time. The former course was practically impossible, but they succeeded in making a draw with five wickets down for 108 runs. Scott and Trimen were top scorers with 49 and 37 (not out), respectively.

Following is the full score:

Victoria C. C.

It looked bad for Victoria when the locals peppered two goals in the second period, while Victoria got goose-egged.

In the third quarter not a goal was scored by either team, and when the Salmon Bellies strutted on the field for the last period they wore smiles of confidence, produced by the applause and cheers from the professional Minto cup holders in the grand stand.

The Victoria boys wore no smile. A minute and a half after the face off Brynjolfson scored, and shortly after McDougall tallied. Young followed with a clever goal, and the score was evened, and there was eight minutes to play.

Then there was some whirlwind lacrosse, the like of which has seldom been seen on Queens Park. Westminster got a lead by a tally, and with three minutes to play Louie McDonald got two goals, which took a minute each. That was all.

Easily the hero of the day was Byron Johnson, the Victoria custodian.

Try as they might with hot shots on the ground, and at his face they could not get the lead they wanted for Johnson was there all the time, and threw the rubber out time after time. Tommy Gifford says Johnson has "Bum" Clark faded as a goal tender. Capt. Stan Okell, Clegg, Sweeney and Noel deserve special mention.

Officials: Referee Billy Gifford, Timers John P. Sweeney (Victoria), and G. Grimston (Westminster.)

The terms follow: Westminster. At the Jubilee

The Victoria "B" eleven met the Albion "B" eleven at the grounds of the former and defeated them handliy by 179 to 59. The Albions batted first and could do very little with either Gooch or Hebden Gillespie, who bowled unchanged through the entire innings. Hebden followed his good howther by countilling a subsidial to howied unchanged through the entire limitings. Hebden followed his good bowling by compiling a splendid finings of 85. He and Barnacle opened Victoria's innings and compiled 79, or 20 more than the Albion's score.

The scores:

J. C. Barnacle, c White, b Taylor... 30 R. M. Hebden, lmw, b Barraclough 85 M. Cane, c Barraclough, b Tunnard 5 A. Martin, st Lefevre, b Duncau... 15 F. J. Marshall, b Barraclough ... 19 B. Irving, b Barraclough ... 19

Bowling Analysis

RENO, June 25.—John L. Sullivan came out to Jeffries' camp again today and found the latchstring off. It was a decided contrast to his experience of yesterday.

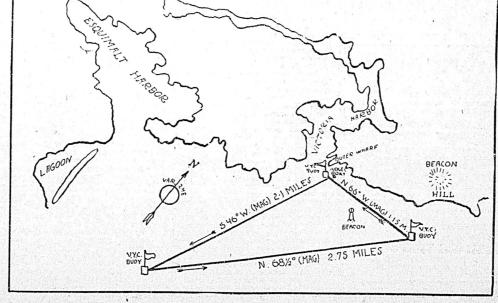
James J, Corbett today greeted the old champion with a hearty handshake, and when Sullivan went into the rubbing room where Jeffries was stretched on a slab the big fellow held out his hand and John L. took it warmly, saying, "Hello, young fellow. By heavens you're looking fine."

"And I am strong," said Jeff. Then the two former champions had an affable talk, after which Sullivan returned to Reno.

Bowling Analysis

Albien O. M. R. W. Hebden to work of the work of

Official Course Laid Down for International Yacht Races



Wagner Said

The language of tones belongs equally to all man-kind." If you have music If you have music in your soul, you will not be restrained by having un-trained fingers. Why not procure a good player piano, which makes every music lover a music producer. One we can thoroughly recom-

Behning Player Piano

combination of 65 to 88 notes. The "Behning" enjoys a most enviable posijoys a most enviage ration—it is in the vanguard of the highest class of musical instruments If have had no musical education, it will not only enable you to play any difficult composition, it will make independent of the whims of your musical friends-suit itself to your whims. On the "Behning" your own ideas, your own -you may mould the musical masterpieces into something intimately your own, and all this without knowing a note of music.

Liberal allowance made on your present instrument if taken in exchange. Easy terms of payment if desired.

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CENTRAL DRUG STORE

Smoke the

Silver Tip Cigar

Made of clear Havanna filler.

ROYAL

Hon. James Dunsmuir Transfers Coal Holdings to Mr. William Mackenzie



THE LATE ROBERT DUNSMUIR

During last week the entire coal holdings of the Hon. James Dunsmuir unon Vancouver Island passed into the possession of William Mackenzie, the president of the Canadian Northern Railway and member of the firm of Mackenzie & Mann, the great railway builders of Canada.

The transaction is remarkable in more ways than one. The sum of money involved amounted to something like eleven millions of dollars; the deal is yet another carnest of the great captain of industry's interest in British Columbia and Vancouver Island in particular; it marks the retirement from coal mining of the Dunsmuir family after a period of nearly sixty years in which they, father and son, have dominated it,—a period which practically is symonymous with the settlement of the island, the oldest settlement of the island, the industrial development of the signed the name of Dunsmur builts.

and, the oldest settlement on the Pacific seaboard of Canada.

In the industrial development of the island the name of Dunsmuir bulks larger by far than any other. To the founder of the family, the late Robert Dunsmuir, the debt of the province as a whole is great indeed. The traditions of is great indeed. The traditions of is great indeed. The son- Year arfter year the output of the mines has been increased as the fast developing Pacific slope has called for the primal requisite of manufacturing in greater quantities. As by the father, so by the son—alike in this.—one man held the reins of the broadening enterprise, one intelligence directed it.

But the burden has been a great

But the burden has been a great one. In all undertakings the responsibilities attaching to the titular head are heavy. Where these are carried on at hazard to the men employed, no matter what the safeguards, what the efforts directed towards the protection of the workers, there is always polgnant anxiety for the conscientious employer. Just how this has been felt by the heads of the Dunsmuir family will never be appreciated, but the relief which the Hon. James Dunsmuir experienced when he felt the load shifted to other shoulders was freely expressed by him when the transfer was completed.

In his fifty-ninth year he is retir-

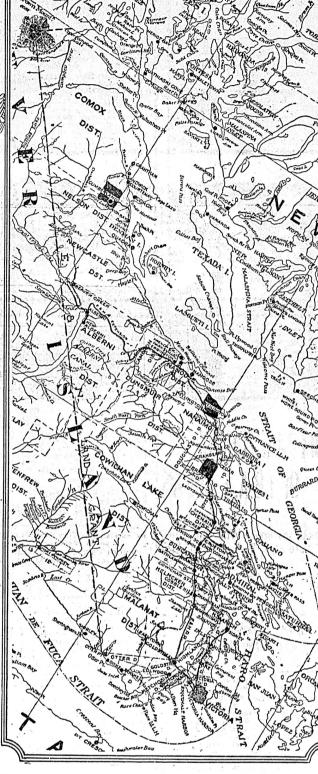
transfer was completed.

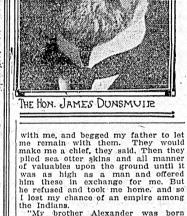
In his fifty-inth year he is retiring from his connection with this industry. He intends to devote his time to enjoying life without business cares. "I have done my part and have helped to build up British Columbia and especially Vancouver Island," he remarked to an interviewer the other day, "Now, I'm going to enjoy my-self."

The sixty years which have passed since the late Robert Dunsmuir sailed from Leith for Fort Rupert have been years of progress, of advancement and of development for the then island col-

GANADA

Subscribe for THE COLONIST to continued requests from the inter-





the Indians.

"My brother Alexander was born in Nanalmo, July 16th, 1853. My memory of the early days of our residence in Nanalmo is very indistinct. I recollect how from time to time there would be a great fusillade from the guins of the bastion for the purpose of overawing the Indians. There was never an attack upon the settlement, but the Indians who numbered thousands occasionally were threatened.

"All this time father was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He opened out the Douglas, the Dunsmulr, and the Park Head pits at Nanaimo, and he remained with them until they sold out their holdings to the Vancouver Coal Company. Then he went on the Harewood measures. These did not prove successful and

tool to this day, carpenter or run machinery. When I was twenty-one years of age I went with father to the mines, and these were placed af-ter a time in my charge while father stationed himself at the shipping point.

Meanwhile there had come the fed-aration of British Columbia with the Dominion, the disatisfaction of this province with its treatment the Car-

1888, but died in 1889 before they were shipping.

"On his death the management of the business devolved upon my brother and myself. He became the president of the railroad and managed the sell-

"Since father's death I have opened out the Comox mines, built coke ovens, opened the Unions mine started before his death, opened the Extension mines, and developed them to what they are today. I also opened the Alexandra mine.

"The shipping mine at Wellington was mutting out 1,000 tons a day at

the shipping mine, at Wellington was putting out 1,000 tons a day at the death of my father. The mines today are putting out 3,500 tons of coal a day. There has been more development since 1889 that there was prior

1900 I have had charge of the entire

"My first action was to buy out the four San Francisco shareholders who had a half interest in the railway and the Comox mines. I paid them \$1,500,-000 for their share. This crippled me for cash for the business for a time, but I did not regret the step.

"I sold the E. &. N. knilway to the C. P. R., three years ago, for \$3,000,-000 the land going with it, reserving the coal rights. I have finally sold these to Mr. Mackenzle.

"I have done my part and helped to build up British Columbia and especially Vancouver Island. Now I'm going to enjoy myself."

His Political Career.

His Political Career.

Mr. Dunsmuir always took a great

Mr. Dumentry measures are stored of many missances. It is a notable fact that the only business and the control of colliss I may missance as the control of colliss I may missance of the property of the findersh lay company. The little company within who if the measure of the many missance of the property the purchase have been as the control of colliss I missance of the property the purchase have been as the control of colliss I missance of the property the purchase have been as the control of colliss I missance of the property the purchase have been as the control of colliss I missance of the property the purchase have been as the control of colliss I missance of the property the purchase have been as the control of colliss I missance of the property the purchase have been as the control of colliss I missance of the property of the little company within who if the sander of the property the purchase have been as the control of colliss I missance of the property the purchase have been as the control of colliss I missance of the property the purchase have been as the control of colliss I missance of the property the purchase have been as the control of the property the purchase have been as the control of the property the purchase have been as the control of the property of the property the purchase have been as the control of the property of the property of the purchase have been as the control of the property of the purchase have been as the control of the property of the purchase have been as the control of the property of the purchase have been as the control of the property of the purchase have been as the control of the property of the purchase have been as the property of the purchase have been as the property of the purchase have been as the property of the property of the purchase have been as the property of the purchase have been as the property of the propert

"I weighed the first coal shipped to and was content to carry

Meanwhile there had come the federation of British Columbia with the Dominion, the dissatisfaction of this province with its treatment, the Carnarvon agreement and finally the E. & N. proposal. Father obtained from the legislature the franchise carrying with it 2,000,000 acres of land, the coal, etc. He had associated with him the Big Four of the Southern Pacific: Collis Potter Huntingdon, Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker. With the inception of this work father moved to Victoria, and It took his place at the shipping point My brother had charge or the San Francisco offices where by now the coal was sold direct to the retailer. "The E. & N. was built from Esquimalt to Nanaimo. The undertaking was a costly one, but in addition to the land grant they got \$10.000 a mile subsidy for the road from Esquimat to Nanaimo, but no subsidy for the portion from Victoria to Esquimalt and from Nanaimo to Wellington. When he had completed the rallroad he commenced to open up the Union mines in 1888, but died in 1889 before they were shipping. "On his death the management of the prosonal standpoint, and interests would permit him to take the land in integritating and carrying out, be land in integrits would permit him to take the land in integrating and carrying out, be placed his resignation in the hands in the hands his carbination for the Lieutenant-Governor, who accepted his resignation in the hands the price has a public man filled the position in a highly satisfactory manner until he resignated during filled the position in a highly satisfactory manner until he resignation in the hands appointed Lieutenant-Governor, who accepted his resignation in the hands respent his to take this permit you accepted his resignation in the hands in the head his resignation in the hands in the hand twas appointed Lieutenant-Governor, who accepted his resignation in the hands and price of the Lieutenant-Governor, who accepted his real price of the Lieutenant-Governor, who accepted his resignation in the hands the price of pathic platform would be acknowledged as eloquence. To appreciate the qualities that enabled him to have so successful a public career, it is necessary to know the man, not as he appeared in public, but as he is in council with those whose opinions he values or to whom he desires to make his own views clear. It can be said without flattery that his public life was a distinct advantage to the province with whose welfare his own has been and is so closely bound up.

WILL QUADRUPLE OUTPUT

the Hon. J. Dunsmuir by Mr. W. Mac-kenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railroad, and a syndicate of British capitalists. The present out-put of the mines is about 600,000 tons a year. When the improvements and additions in question are effected close upon 2,500,000 tons will be produced vearly.

According to the present determination of the company four new mines will be opened, two at Comox and two at Extension. The locations of these have not yet been decided being dependent on the developments arising out of the prospecting work now in progress. The new mines will be opened and the other various improvements effected in probably twelve months time. The shipping facilities will be increased as the busibusiness demands their growth. New wharves will be constructed to ship the products.

Mr. W. L. Coulson, the manager of the Canadian Collieries Company, who is responsible for the foregoing announcements has assumed control and has just taken over the offices in Victoria formerly occupied by the Hon. J. Dunsmuir. Mr. Coulson's head quarters will be in Victoria. He has already made an extensive investigation of the property the purchase having been carried out consequent on a report which he made to Mr. William Mackenzie.

Transacted T. D. VEITCH

Manager Victoria Branch

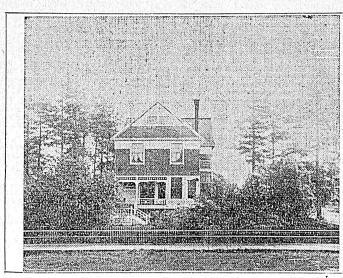
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1136 RESECCA STREET, store and three rooms in rear, modern	0.00	
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1804 DOUGLAS STREET, plea action of file	0.00	
1804 DOUGLAS STREET, nice cottage of five rooms, bath and pantry, modern	0.00	
"MAPLEHURST," Blanchard street, 2-storey, 12-room dwelling, newly renovated 40	0.00	
148 SOUTH TURNER STREET, 14-storey modern bungalow of nine rooms, will lease	7.50	
	0.00	
FORT AND BELMONT STREET, 2-storey modern dwelling of 7 rooms 20	0.00	
TERRACE AND OAK BAY AVENUES, good 2-storey modern dwelling of 8 rooms 30	0.00	
OF DELL PALL IN CONDENS GOOD 2-storey modern dwelling of a rooms	J.00	
205 BELLEVILLE STREET, 6-room modern cottage, bath and pantry, close in	0.06	
779 MARKET STREET, 2-storey dwelling of 8 rooms, modern	0.00	
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FURNISHED

CHAMBERS STREET,, at the head of Pandora Avenue, exceptionally well furnished residence of

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FLORENCE ROAD, partly furnished cottage of six rooms, bath and pantry, large grounds, all under	S. Bailera.
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VANCOUVER STREET, close to the park, well furnished cottage of five reems, bath and pan-	30.00
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try, furnace; fully modern, lease for six months, at	45.00
HILLSIDE AVENUE, 2-storey dwelling of eight rooms, fully furnished, all modern conveniences,	
will lease for 12 months at	30.00
PEMBERTON ROAD, one of the best residences in that section to lease for a period; rent on ap-	00.00
plication.	
FORT STREET, 2-storey, modern dwelling of seven rooms, close to schools, well furnished:	

MISCELLANEOUS

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Fire Insurance Written. Stores and Offices to Rent.

PHONE 1076.

1130 BROAD STREET. P. O. Box 428

Funds for Investment Wanted

FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

Placed in Victoria and Vancouver at rates ranging from 7 to 7½ per cent., in amounts from Twelve Hundred Dollars upwards. We have a number of first-class mortgages on hand that we can let investors have without any delay.

PEMBERTON & SON

614 Fort Street

Don't Hesitate

Almost any man can look back a few years and see where he might have made big profits had he invested in real estate.

Victoria property is cheaper now than it ever will be in the future. What we want to say is, that there is just as good opportunities now as there were ten or twenty years

Oscar Street—lot 60 x 120 Corner Niagara and South Turner—two lots Howe Street—lot 50 x 113 Cambridge Street-lot 50 x 132 Corner Linden and Chapman—lot 45 x 105 Cook Street—lot 57 x 120

GRANT & LINEHAM

P.O. Box 307

633 YATES STREET

HEAD OFFICES

LINEHAM-SCOTT SAND & GRAVEL CO. LINEHAM & CO, Jordan River.

Trunk Pacific is completed and in op-

The New Manager.

Mr. W. L. Coulson, manager of the Canadian Collieries Company, Ltd., is an Englishman who has had a mining experience extending over twenty-four years during which time he has visited many countries in the exercise of his profession. He has had charge of large properties in Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and has supervised the construction of some of the best plants on the North American continent. The plants in question are at present turning out from 4,000 to 5,000 tons daily.

He is a comparatively young man well on this side of fifty years of age. Last year he visited his home in Durham and while in the United Kingdom spent a considerable time in looking over various mining properties in England, Scotland and Wales. He also reported on a mining property of the stayed of Sutraperce which so

He also reported on a mining property on the island of Spitzbergen, which as a result of his investigations is now being developed by the Arctic Coal Company of Boston Mass. For the last four or five years Mr. Coulson has acted in the capacity of a mining expert, and in this connection he was approached by Mr. William Mackenzie, who had heard of his reputation and asked to report on the Comox and Extension properties. When the negotiation for the purchase of these was within sight of fulfilment the well known mining expert was offered the position of manager which he accepted.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress-

At the Empress—
R. V. Vaughan, Vancouver; R. C. Welden, Halifax; W. E. Wilson and wife, New York; J. A. Martin, Toronto; G. T. Becaes and wife, Seattle; Mrs. A. T. Eras, Chicago; Mrs. W. Wilson, Chicago; T. Hedley, North Vancouver; J. C. Hogg, Calgary; William Horne, Toronto Mrs. Bender, Kaslo; A. H. Thompson, Tuscon; G. Meachem and wife, Seattle; P. C. Newoprt, Seattle; Mrs. J. Hanlier, Seattle; W. J. Moore, Toronto; W. H. Chere and wife, Seattle; Reattle; R. S. Seruan, Seattle; Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and wife, New Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and wife, New Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and wife, New Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and wife, New Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and wife, New Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and wife, New Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and wife, New Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and wife, New Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and Wife, New Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and Wife, New Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and Wife, New Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter, Scattle; P. M. Cushing and Wife, New Mrs. T. Marchen, Mrs. T. Mrs. T.

At the King Edward-

L. Roberts, Montreal; F. H. Folsom, Scattle; N. E. Thompson and wife, Ort-ing, Wash., C. E. Calender and wife, Orting, Wash.; E. S. Calender Orting, Wash.; E. S. Calender, Sustained, E. B. Wetenhall, North Saanleh; E. T. Csbourn, North Saanleh; George L. Cassendyn, New Westminster; D. G. Campbell, Vancouver; H. L. Irwin, Vancouver; T. H. Barber, Vancouver; F. A. Tackson, Vancouver; L. Ford, Vancouver; A. F. MacIntosh, Vancouver; Miss rer; A. F. MacIntosh, Vancouver; Mis. Muriei Crawford, New York City; Mis. Muriei Crawford, New York City; Mis. Vivian Crauford, New York; H. T. Lit. tle, Toronto, Ont.; J. Addison, Calgary P. Davis and wife, Calgar; H. W. Gog gin, Alberni; J. B. Knox, Duncan. At the Dominion-

At the Dominion—

Mrs. B. Wasson, Seattle; Mrs. W. F.
Lowe, Seattle; Mrs. H. W. Chamberlain, Portland; Mrs. J. C. Van Buschlater, K. Gelaska, Aberdeen, Wash.; A.
A. McCandless, Tacoma; J. M. Weller
and wife, Mrs. D. T. McCallum, Portland; S. G. Buckerland and wife, F. J.
Calkin and wife, Seattle; Thomas Wood,
wife and child, Vancouver; Mrs. W. M.
S. Sergeant, Seattle; Mrs. M. A. Briscoe, A. E. Hetherington, New Westminster; Miss A. Mald, Seattle; J. R. Fay, Wife and child, Vancouver; Mrs. W. M.
S. Sergeant, Seattle; Mrs. M. A. Briscoe, A. E. Hetherington, New Westminster; Miss A. Mald, Seattle; J. R. Fay, Vancouver; Harry Wesley, Vancouver; A. V. Core, Chemainus, Thomas Blotke, Camberland; C. F. David, Killarney; C. T. Michie, Calgary; M. E. Johnson, Indianaopils, Ind., Mrs. Thomas C. Roney, Burlington; W. A. Woodward, Vancouver; Mrs. and Mr. J. E. Somers, Alberni; H. A. Carwy, Fort George; Mrs. Mary McDonald, Vancouver; Mrs. C. H. Grout, Seattle; J. Sturnberger, Seattle; Y. Loureivo, McBbourne, Aus.; H. McLean, Vancouver; J. G. Carroll, Jr., Seattle; Rosie M. Carroll, Seattle; J. Sattle; Rosie M. Carroll, Seattle; Marie E. Hobbs, Whitewater, Wis.; Mrs. and Mr. Farrow, Chilliwack; J. R. Smith, wife and daughter, Vancouver; R. N. H. Cunliffe, England; E. A. Goddard, Vancouver; Mrs. and Mr. A. Rogin, Vancouver; H. L. Gibbs, Vancouver; O. A. Matheson, Lhdsmith; L. R. Spray, Vancouver; Miss Gibbs, Vancouver; At the Victoria—

ION. JAMES DUNSMUIR TRANSFEERS COAL HOLD-INGS TO MR. WILLIAM MACKENZIE

(Continued From Page Eleven.)

TIME Pacific is completed and in opation.

The New Manager.

Mr. W. L. Coulson, manager of the madian Collieries Company, Ltd., is Englishman who has had a mining perfence extending over twenty-four ars during which time he has visad many countries in the exercise of profession. He has had charge of ge properties in Virginia, Kensky, Pennsylvania, and has supervist the construction of some of the Milliam Manager.

York; Mrs. T. Cushing, New York; T. G. Longhurst, Vancouver; Miss Thornton, Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. Soumas, Duck Lake, Sask; W. Wills, Longhurst, Vancouver; A. D. Belyea, Vancouver; A. D. Belyea, Vancouver; A. D. Belyea, Vancouver; A. S. Lorne, Stewart; J. M. Legg, Prince Rupert; S. Durett, J. M. Legg, Prince Rupert; S. B. M. Well, Milwaukee; Mrs. D. J. Skelton, Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wey, H. Hallfato, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wey, H. Hallfato, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Robin Mrs. Sterling, Englishman who has had a mining perfence extending over twenty-four ars during which time he has visade many countries in the exercise of profession. He has had charge of graph of the construction of some of the cons Bert Bylenn, Minoru Park; C. A. Anderson, Prince Albert; C. W. Arsen, Duck Lake, Sask.; W. Wills, London, Eng.; Jos. Reid, Vancouver, B. C.; J. K. Keams, Kamloops; Allan Ballantyne, Nelson: Fred Hummers, Medicine Hat; T. Murphy, San Francisco; W. A. Smith, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wye, Hamilton; S. Loveroy, H. C. Mowatt, Westminster, B. C.; R. E. Clifton, Westminster; J. Bailey, Reno; Thomas Knocton and wife, Reno; Frank O'Neil, Seattle; Emily Atkins, Alkins Sidling; Geo. Sidand wile, Reno; Frank O Nen., Joseph Emily Atkins, Atkins Siding; Geo. Sid-ney, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lemer, Spokane; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bell, Sherbrooke; Charles H. Robman, ney, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lemer, Spokane; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bell, Sherbrooke; Charles H. Robman, Monroe, Wash; Mr. and Mrs. Chos and wife, Spokane; On Hing, Vancouver; O. Floyd Jones, Vancouver; J. C. Thompson, Calgary; J. A. Cameron, Moose Jaw; C. A. Fleming, Vancouver; Ole Olsen, Minneapolls; S. A. Luyeur, Vancouver; B. A. White, Revelstoke; Thomas Black, Regina; J. A. Black, Indian Head, Sask. dian Head, Sask.

Metropolitan Methodist Sunday School Outing at Quarantine Station.

The annual First of July picnic held by the Metropolitan Methodist Sunday School will take place this year at Pedder Bay. Through the kindness of the quarantine officials the Sunday School is allowed the permission to land the excursion stearner which they will run, and those attending the picnic will enjoy themselves to the limit on the grounds surrounding the station. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a refreshment tent on the grounds. This will be in charge of the members of the Young People's Society of the church.

The committee in charge of the event, composed of the officers and several teachers of the Sunday School, has made arrangements for the characterists.

several teachers of the Sunday School, has made arrangements for the chartering of the new steamer Venture, which has recently arrived here. She will leave Gillis' wharf at the foot of Yates street at the hours of 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. and 1, 3 and 5 p.m., and the last boat will leave Pedder Bay at 8 o'clock in the evening. The price of the return trip has been fixed at 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children.

DOMINION DAY PICNIC

on, A. Matheson, Lhdsmith; L. R. Spray, Vancouver; Mss Gibbs, Vancouver; Mss Supplemented his offer to give a 150 acre site for the university should it be established in that neighborhood, with a Alfred Whitesides, Saskatoon; W. A. proposal to give also \$5,000 cash to Grant, Toronto; S. A. Hains, Toronto; wards construction cost.

READ THIS!

A TWELVE-ACRE FARM, all well cultivated and under crop. New, two-story, seven-roomed House, stables, chicken run, etc. Situated at Elk Lake—

Price \$4000 on Easy Terms

Frederick St., cottage 5
rooms ... \$1800
New house, 6 rooms, all modern, cement foundation and basement ... 2750
Corner lot .Cook St., 51x129 950
Fisquard St., 663x129 per ft. 150
Herald St., close to Government St., per ft. ... 150
Yates St., below Government St., large brick block; easy terms; snap ... \$27,000

A. GILSON
Phone 1386. P. O. F
Real Estate Agent.
704 YATES ST. O. Box 455.

NEW DOCK PLANS

City Will Not Object if Work Does Not Obstruct Harbour.

Providing the city's interest are not prejudically affected no objection will be made to the proposed extension of the wharf of the Victoria Dock company, nor to the application of the B. C. Securities company, which will erect a building on that part of the harbour front lying immediately to the west of the city plot at the northwest corner of Wharf street and the Cause-way. The latter concern desires the corner of Wharf street and the Causeway. The latter concern desires the right to erect a float along the water front of the proposed new building such to be used by the James Bay Athletic Association. But the company's new float must be so located that its outer edge will be in a line drawn from the edge of the Causeway wall, where the northern steps descend to the edge of the Victoria Dock company's new extension, and not jutting out into the water in such manner as to cut off a corner of the northern end of the Causeway so as to render that portion of the harbour practically useless.

CADBORO BAY

lot.
Six Acres, at per acre ...\$2,000
Seven-Roomed House, with half
acre planted in various fruits;
outhouses, septic tank, hot
and cold water. ...\$3,400

Real Estate, Loans and Insur-

A. W. BRIDGMAN 1007 Government Street.

OUR SPECIALS

Harbinger Avenue—Lots 50x148 each; streets being boulevarded. Special price for each lot is \$1,500 (one at \$1,400); on terms.

Queens and Empress Avenue— 'We have some choice lots to be sold at a low figure.

sold at a low figure.

Linden Avenue—We have 14 lots
for you to choose from; each
lot is situated in the high
ground. Prices range from
\$1,500 up, on easy terms.

Yates Street Business Property—
Those who think buying property in this locality will do
well to interview us first for
both on Yates and Douglas
street. We have some excellent
buys.

Fleming & Dowswell

Real Estate and Timber 634 View Street. Phone 2307

Marron Lake Ranch Estate In the Beautiful Okanagan

In the Beautiful Okanagan

This estate consists of 480 acres partly laid out in pasturage, partly under cultivation for wheat, oats, etc., and includes Marron Lake (5 acres). The land in and around consists of the choicest bottom and bench lands, the soil varying little, and is very productive for all kinds of fruit, produce, etc. From a sportsman's point of view it is the only plentiful deer valley around. The residence contains six rooms and overlooks the lake. There is also a two-roomed cottage on the bench land, and barns for horses, cattle, etc. The whole, including cattle, sheep, pigs, fowls, farm machinery, tools, etc., can be had on valuation. Another 160 acres can be had, if required, the whole being splendidly adapted for fruit acreage and can be sub-divided accordingly.

PENTICTON

For immediate disposal, ten most valuable lots in Penticton in centre of

For immediate disposal, ten most valuable lots in Penticton in centre of town, size 334x120 feet. One lot contains small cottage overlooking Okan-agan Lake. Cash price, \$4,800.

Apply in first instance to

GEORGE M. WATT P.O. Box 209, Victoria, B.C.

FOR SALE

Modern 7-room house on double corner, one acre of land, all under cultivation. House alone cost \$1,000 : close to car.

A bargain at the price, \$1,500 with three lots, or \$5,500 with the acre, which can be subdivided at a good profit.

Modein house on Elford street to rent, \$30. Two furnished houses on Stanle avenue. Acre-age in Fort George and Alberni. Farris in all parts of the island.

Indo-Canadian Brokerage Co. 112 Government Street.
Room 12A.
Phone 766 P. O. Box 952

Watch! And You Won't Wait Long

Wait Long
THIS PROPERTY IS ON THE NEW CAR LINE
Twelve Aeres, with 5-roomed house in A-1 shape, nine acres cleared, balance in timber, fifty full-bearing fruit trees, out-buildings, etc. Price \$8,000, and \$3,000 will handle it.
The price will go up when the car line starts. Don't miss your chance.

ROYAL REALTY COM'Y

**** Oak Bay Waterfront

Ten acres with sandy beach, Close Price, \$2,000 per acre.

Herbert S. Lott

Phone 1466

Phone L1224 Board of Trade Bldg. Advertise in THE COLONIST

Business Corner FORT STREET

Good

We have, for a few days, a good Fort Street corner, 60 x 120, not far from Government Street, producing a good revenue. This property we are

quoting at a price considerably below the market value.

Price \$16,000 Terms: One-third cash and the balance to arrange

Currie & Power 1214 Douglas Street

OVICTORIA REAL ESTATEO

A Business Opportunity at Chemainus

BUTCHER SHOP, 20 x 40, with furnishings. 12,000 lbs. Fairbanks weighing scales, slaughter house, fitted with tanking outfit complete. Piggery 20 x 40. Cattle Sheds, Corrals, etc. Dwelling, 10 rooms, with electric light, water, etc. Stable 30 x 20. Over five acres of land. Also Lot at Mount Sicker, with stable.

SOLE AGENTS

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Some Good Investments

LARGE 2 STORY DWELL-ING on South Turner street, near car line, well finished with all modern conveniences, brick and stone foundation, fruit trees and garden, lot 55x125, price reduced for a quick sale to \$4,600. Let us show you this.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE, 7 acres with good blg waterfront-......\$1,500

NEAR CITY PARK, new 7-roomed house with all con-veniences, lot 60x120....\$4500

2 LOTS, corner Fairfield road and Chester ave., with 128 ft. frontage, very choice the two for \$2200

1-2 ACRES off Hillside
Avenue, inside city limits, all
good land, no rock, 50 full
bearing fruit trees and small
fruits, 6-roomed house (would
subdivide into lots) all
for \$5500

PANDORA STREET, 2 large lots, each 60x160, with frontage on 3 streets, would subdivide into four good business lots only ... \$10,500

QUEEN'S AVE. - Choice lot, near City Park, 60x120. \$900 LOT, 57 x 120, Chester ave. \$1,20 2 1-5 ACRES on Cloverdale ave., all clear, no rock, \$2,312 Would subdivide into lots.

2 CHOICE LOTS ON THIRD STREET, between Bay and Queens. each 50x140, with alley at rear, each.....\$1,200

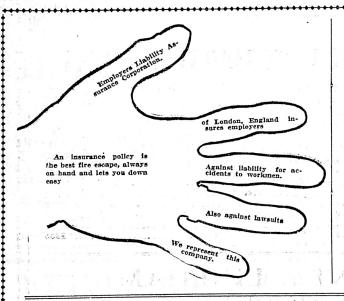
8-4 ACRE, with double front-age, equal to 5 lots, off Clov-erdale ave.....\$1,000

HALF ACRE ON MAPLE ST., no rock..........\$850
5-ROOMED BUNGALOW, on Toronto st., corner lot. with

Money to Loan on Mortgage at Current Rates of Interest

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

1206 Government Street



Cor Broughton and Langley Streets

Contractors Requiring to Give Bonds

Keep your old friends. Don't use them and lose them.

We do this business. We also issue Fidelity and Guarantee Bonds.

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

Real Estate

Insurance

Phone 1518

TO LET-34 Rooms, hot and cold water in each room. Yates Street, near Douglas Street. FOR SALE—9-Roomed House, Boyd Street. Only......\$5,500

APPLY TO

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

COLES & ODDY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

P. O. Box 167

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

Telephone 65

GORDON HEAD AND MOUNT TOLMIE

We have some of the

choicest fruit ranches-income producing propertiesalso some choice waterfront

Harman & Appleton 534 Yates Street

For Sale!

Good level grassy lots close to "Willows" Race Track, and fronting on the car line.

\$50 cash and \$10 per month. Six per cent. interest.

ALBERT TOLLER & CO.

\$400

Two Fifty Foot Lots, within 100 feet of Cedar Hill road, inside city limits, good soil, \$400 for the two; easy terms.

Some Good Lots at Willows Beach, facing the sea. Nice location for a summer home.

Five Acre Blocks near Colwood on two main roads from \$100 per acre up; very easy terms.

R. B. PUNNETT Estate Agents, Stooks, Insurance, Etc.

Telephone 1119. P. O. Drawer 785. Room 10, Mahon Block, Victoria.

Near Proposed

Car Line

7 MILES OUT

12 acres, mostly all cleared and in crop. Good 7-roomed

cow shed, 2 chicken houses, pigeon run, wired, 2 good wells, all fenced. 25 fruit

Fine View of Elk Lake

Price \$4000

Terms.

No. 1080a-Over Half an Acre, a choice corner on Belmont Avenue. One-third cash.

No. 1080b—A Pair of Sightly Lots, large ones, one block from Oak Bay Avenue. Terms.

\$950 the pair

No. 1075-Large Lot in Seaview. Very sightly. Terms. \$450

Houses New and Modern, on the instalment plan-cheaper than paying rent

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER Room 11, Mahon Block.

Insurance-Fire, Life and Accident

For Sale---47 Acres

Good land, all cleared, adjoining the City limits-well adapted for Subdivision.

For further particulars ask

A. W. JONES, Limited

General Agents

608 Fort Street

Dairy Farms

160 Acres, 55 acres under crop, 50 acres almost cleared, good house, barn and outbuildings, 2 horses, 30 head cattle, farm machinery, \$12,500; cash \$4500, casy terms.

160 Acres, 25 acres under crop, 10 acres slashed and burned, house, barn, outbuildings, 20 head cattle, 5 horses, \$8500; cash \$2000, easy terms, 80 Acres, 20 acres swamp, easily cleared, \$2000; cash \$809; yery easy terms,

HICKEY & ALLIN

Salmon River Valley Farming Land, Near Fort George

Farming Land in this valley is considered the best in the neighborhood of Fort George. We are selling land in this valley in blocks of 40 acres and upwards at \$10.50 per acre. \$3.50 per acre cash, balance I and 2 years at 6 per cent. This price is only good until the 1st of July, when the price goes to \$12.00 per acre.

We Want a Modern Home

About 6 or 7 rooms and some garden

IN OAK BAY DISTRICT

Our client can make a small cash payment and balance monthly.

If you can fill this order, let us have particulars

E. Smart & Co.

Notes and Photos of this property on view at our

WILLIAM MONTEITH

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE

Chancery Chambers

For Sale

ISLAND

1218 Langley Street

FOR SALE BY

TENDER Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the first day of July, 1910, for the purchase of a beautiful new home on the Gorge waterfront, about one-third of an acre, cultivated and in lawn, with a new 7-room house, up to date in every respect; has electric light, furnace and Esquimalt water; close to car; one-third cash, balance on mortgage if desired, at 7 per cent. COMOX, VANCOUVER Cleared and bush farms; sea-frontage in district at all prices. Fine farming country; good local market. Apply Beadnell & Biscoe, Real Estate Agents, Comox and Courtney, B. C.

The highest or any tender not eccessarily accepted. Herbert Cuthbert & Co.

Real Estate and General Auctioneer.

20 Years Experience. Real Estate Subdivisions. Wescott & Letts Townsites a Specialty. 635 Fort Street. Moody Block, Yates Street.

Just Completed

NEW HOUSE

Booms, piped for furnace, bath-room, separate toilet, large basement, cement floor, Har-binger Ave., choice location and a home you can be proud of. Terms \$500 cash, balance to be arranged

PRICE \$4,200.

E. WHITE

Good Buy!

7-Room Well Built House, with bathroom and pantry, good plumbing, electric light, near car and school, 15 minutes from City Hall, on large lot; reason-able terms.

W. McGREGOR

Choice Lots for Home

Sites

We have a limited number of choice lots on Washington ave., close to the Gorge road. These lots are ideally situated, they are high, overlooking the city, easy of access to the Gorge water. If you are fond of boating, the water is at the foot of the avenue, there are several boat houses there now. Lots are

\$700 Each with building restriction. Terms

W. N. Mitchell Real Estate 575 Yates st. Victoria, B.C. Best part of upper Fort St., will accept small deposit, balance same as rent; also several good residential and business sites and income property. R. Grubb

\$50 cash and the balance at \$15 permonth.

APPLY OWNER

New Bungalows For Sale

Phone 639.

1212 Broad St. Stewart. Robertson Co. 11-ACRE FARM, on line of V. & S. to Sidney-10 miles from city; all cleared; good modern 6-room bungalow, crop, etc,\$4000.

HOLLYWOOD PARK ADDITION-Magnificent level lots, all cleared, with fine view and on the car line. Only \$550 each. Terms, \$50 cash, balance at \$15 per month.

VICTORIA WEST-Fine lot, McPherson Avenue, \$1000. Easy terms

BELTON AVENUE-Nice new well finished, 5-room Cottage, \$3200. WILDWOOD AVENUE-One lot, all cleared ready to build on, \$500. Terms

NEW AND COMPLETE-A modern 8-room Residence and 1-3 of an acre of land, situated in one of the best localities in the city. The finishing in this house is very fine and will appeal to a particular woman. We will sell this house for \$4900, on very easy terms; \$500 cash and the balance by

WATERPRONTAGE—On Portage Inlet, all cleared, with a pleasant slope to the sea. As it is all spot for the home; fronting on Burnside Road. Let us show you this.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVENUE

frontage, on very easy terms.

Douglas Street, close in and a corner, with 120 feet on Douglas street. This is going at a bargain as the owner is called away from the city. Get particulars if you want property on this street below present values.

Have you a lot in Wellington Place? Only a few left; \$25 will make you the owner of one. The Capital City

Government Street, corner of Bay, 100x100. This is a fine site and will increase very rapidly. Price \$70 per foot frontage, on very easy terms.

Realty Co.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.



FOR SAN **FRANCISCO**

And Southern California eaving Victoria at a.m., June 29, July 6 mers UMATILLA OR CITY OF PUEBL Leaving Victoria at Control of Steamers United Steamers United Service

THROUGH SERVICE

Leave Seattle 10 at masteamer GOVERNOR OR FRESIDE TR. GOTTAGE CITY

Wor Southeastern Linear Seattle 9 P.

ERNOR OR PHESIDENT, JOTTAGE CITY
For Southeastern Aleska, COTTAGE CITY
or CITY OF SEATTLE 16.029 Seattle 9 P.
m. June 26, July 3. 8. 16. 22. 26.
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What state Phesident OFFICE—1117
R. D. DUNANN, Gen. Passenger Agent,
112 Market St., San Francisco
For further information obtain folder.

SEAFILE ROUTE S.S."IROQUOIS"

Returning

Leaves Seattle Midnight. Tickets interchangeable with C. P.

R. Steamers.

JAMES McARTHUR, Agt.

2864 824 Wharf St.

ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamships THE S. LAWRENCE ROUTE

Virginian July 8 and Aug 1.

Virginian July 8 and Aug 1.

Tunisian July 8 and Aug 1.

Victorian July 8 and Aug 1.

Rates: Salson 177.50 upwards; third
class, \$22.78 upwards.

Montreal to Glasgow Note—One class cabin steamers.

Total and "Pretorian:" rates \$45

Young the stamers of the stame

Montreal to Havre and London One class cabin steamers
intilian July 2 and Aug. 13
te Erle July 16 and Aug. 27
illian July 30 and Sept. 10
ondon \$42.50 and up; 3rd class
76.

11avre, \$45.00, and up; 3rd class \$35.00



Through tickets and through bills of lading are now issued from Fuget Sound and British Columbia ports to Atlin, B. C., Dawson, Y. T. and Fairbanks, Alaska. Connections made at Skagway with our daily trains, at White Horse and Caribou with our river and lake steamers and at Dawson with steamers for points on the Lower Yukon river.

Fur further information apply, TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT W. P. & Y. R. 405 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.



MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL

Empress of Britain. Fri. July 1 and 29 Lake Champlain. Thurs. July 7, Aug. 4 Empress of Ireland. Fri. July 15, Aug. 12 Lake Manitoba, Thurs. July 21, Aug. 18 RATES.

First Class—\$90.00 and up. Second Class—\$47.50 and up. Third Class—\$28.75 and \$30.00.

Mote—The Empresses sail from Que-bee upon the arrival of the "Empress Special" which leaves Montreal at 9:45 a. m. on the day of sailing. All other steamers sail from Montreal at day-light. light. /
For further information and tickets write to or call on

L. D. CHETHAM, 1102 Government St. City Pass. Agt

Union S.S. Company

STEWART "Camosun"

Leaves Vancouver every Wednes. 9 p.m. Ar. Prince Rupert every Frl. afternoon Arrives Stewart every Satur. afternoon Leaves Stowart every Saturday 6 p.m. Leaves Prince Hupert every Sun 9 c.m. Arrives Vancouver every Sun. 9 a.m.
Arrives Vancouver every Tuesday 9 a.m.
Tickets from Victoria at 1105 Wharf
street. Telephone 1164.

Canadian Northern Steamships Limited "The Royal Line"

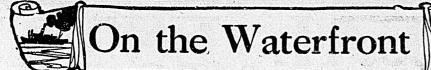
Triple Screw Turbine Steamers
ROYAL EDWARD

ROYAL GEORGE.

12,000 tons, 18,000 h, p,
Sailing between the ports of
MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND BRISTO
The best appointed steamers plyl
between Canada and the British Isla
Sailings From Montreal and Quen
Royal GeorgeJune
Royal EdwardJune
Royal GeorgeJuly
Royal EdwardJuly
NRoyal GeorgeAug.
Royal EdwardAug.
And fortnightly thereafter. F
rates and berth reservations, apply E. E. BLACKWOOD

General Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.
L. D. CHETHAM,
City Passenger Agent, C. P. R. or write
Wm. Stapleton, Gen. Agent, 64 Scott
Block, Winnipeg.

FREDERICTON, N.B., June 25—In the Supreme Court today the judges divided evenly three to three on the appeal of Mrs. L. A. Curry from the judgment of Mr. Justice McKeown, refusing her a divorce from her husband, L. A. Curry, K.C., of St. John, As the court was divided evenly the appeal drops.



schooner Charles Nelson, at 7:20 a. m.

Pachena.—Clear; wind S.; 30.20; 56; sea moderate. Empress of Japan passed here eastbound, at 8 a. m.

Estevan.—Cloudy; calm; 51; sea moderate. Quadra in Hesquot habor, at 8 a. m., westbound.

Ikeda.—Rain; wind S. E.; sea moderate. Out, Prince Albert, at 8 p. m.

Triangle.—Cloudy; wind S. E., fresh; 29.47; 40; light swell. Spoke steamer Humboldt, at 8 a. m., in tow of tug Lorne, in Queen Charlotte Sound southbound.

Prince Rupert. — Drizzling; wind S. E.; 29.29; 52; sea moderate. In, steamer Camosun, at 8.15 p. m.; out, northbound during night; Kingfisher left Ketchikan southbound, at 2 a. m.; out, Princess May south bound, early this morning.

m.; out, Princess May south bound, early this morning.

Noon.

Point Grey.—Clear; wind, S. W.; 30.17; 55. Passed in, Morning Star, at 10 a. m.; Morning Star, at 10 a. m.; Morning Star, at 10 a. m.; Prince Rupert, at 10.50 a. m.

Cape Lazo.—Cloudy; wind S. E.; 30.17; 52; sea smooth.

Tatoosh.—Clear; wind S. W., 6 miles; 30.26; 58; sea smooth. In, Empress of Japan, at 9.30 a. m.; out, barge Washington, at 9.50 a. m.

Estevan.—Cloudy; wind S. E., 62; light swell. Quadra in Hesquot Sound.

Pachena.—Clear; wind W.; 30.25; 53; sea moderate.

Triangle.—Passing showers; squally; fresh S. E. wind; 29.50; 46; light swell. Spoke Spokane southbound off Ivory Island Light, at 9.30 a. m.; steamer Jefferson northbound; reports steamer Portland southbound at 7 a.m., off Bella Coola.

Ikeda.—Passing showers; wind S. E.; sea moderate.

Prince Rupert.—Drizzling; wind S. E.; sea moderate, Prince Rupert.—Drizzling; wind S. E.; sea moderate, at 8.40 a. m.; out, Citriana northbound, at 8.30 a. m.; in, Amur, at 8.45 a. m.

Point Grey.—Clear, S. E. wind; barr, 30.15. In three-masted schooner, gray hull, towing

6 p.m.

Point Grey.—Clear, S. E. wind; bar, 30.15. In three-masted schooner, gray hull, towing at 3 p. m.; spoke Prince Rupert on her way to Victoria at 3.05 p. m.; spoke Empress of Japan 2.30 p. m., will arrive Vancouver at 8.30 p. m.

Cape Lazo.—Cloudy S. E.

Cape Lazo.—Cloudy, S. E. breeze; bar., 30.13; temp., 58;

sea smooth.

sea smooth.

Tatoosh.—Clear, W. wind, ten miles; bar., 30.24; temp., 56; sea smooth; outside bound in U. S. S. Manzanita.

Prince Rupert.—Cloudy, S. E. light wind; bar., 29.31; temp., 50; sea smooth. Out, Amur south-bound at 12.30 p. m.; in Princess Beatrice at 12.45 p. m. In, Princess May at 1.20 p. m., out again south-bound at 3.30 p. m.

Estevan.—Cloudy, S. E.; temp., 53; sea smooth. Spoke

temp., 53; sea smooth. Spoke the Seattle east-bound at noon;

the Scattle east-bound at noon; Quadra at Hesquot.
Triangle. — Passing showers, strong S. E. wind; bar, 29.49; temp., 50; heavy swell, dense fog; spoke Portland southbin Queen Charlotte Sound.
Ikeda.—Passing showers, light S. E. wind, sea smooth.
Pachena. — Cloudy, N. W. wind; bar, 30.23; temp., 55; light swell.

Tea and Silk Formed Cargo of the C.P.R. Liner Empress of Japan Which Reached Outer Wharf Yesterday

MANY NOTABLE TRAVELLERS ON BOARD :

Managing Director of China Import and Export Lumber Company Arrives to Make New Freight Arrangements

With a cargo of 1887 tons of tea and silk, mostly tea, of which she had 16,000 cases, and 088 passengers, including the usual number of army, navy and diplomatic travellers, merchants, missionaries and tourists, the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, Capt. Pybus, reached the outer wharf yesterday afternoon from Hongkong and the usual ports of call in the Far East, Special calls were made at Shimizu and Yokkaichi to load new tea. The voyage was uneventful, good weather being experienced from the time the vessel left Yokohama. Among the passengers were Mr. E. Schulze, managing director of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, of Shanghai, who came to arrange for a line of steamers in opposition to the Dollar line carrying lumber from British Columbia and Puget Sound and Oregon ports to Japan and China, and bringing return cargoes of railroad ties from Otaru and Hakodate in North Japan for American railroads; Vice-Admiral von Ingenohl of the German battleship Scharnhorst, commander in chief of the German squadron in far eastern von Ingenohl of the German battleship Scharnhorst, commander in chief of the German squadron in far eastern waters, and Lieut. von Zastrow, his aide; Major J. S. Kemball, of the Khyber Bitter, who have the same and the commander of the same and the same ber Rities, who has for fifteen years or more been stationed in the Kliyber

aide; Major J. S. Kemball, of the Khyber Pats or more been stationed in the Kliyber pass on the northern frontier of India, Major, G. S. Crawford, a Canadian-who has been commanding an engineer unit at Delhi, India, Capt. R. D. Crawford, an artillery officer from Hongkong, who came with Lieut. T. A. Whyte to spend a holiday in big game shooting in British Columbia; Judge Lindsey Smith, of Shanghai; H. G. Baugh of the United States consular service at Hankow. Others in the saloon list were: Mr. Geo. Allehin, Mrs. Allehin, Miss Allehin, Mrs. Allehin, Miss Allehin, Mrs. Allehin, Miss Allehin, Mrs. Armstrong and 3 children, Mr. E. W. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong and 3 children, Mr. E. W. Armstrong and 3 children, Mr. E. W. Armstrong and 3 children, Mr. E. Brias, Mrs. Brias, Miss C. Brias, Mr. L. Brias, Mrs. Brias, Miss C. Brias, Mrs. Brias,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE PRINCE GEORGE 8 a.m. Point Grey.—Overcast; wind, N. W.; 30.16; 60. Passed in, steamer Cowichan at 8 a.m. Cape Lazo.—Cloudy; calm; 30.15; 56, sea smooth. Tatoosh.—Clear; wind N., 5 miles; 30.25; 51; sea smooth. Passed out, steamer Governor, at 6:35 p. m.; schooner Melrose, at 5:45 a. m.; steamer Eureka, at 6:10 a. m.; steam schooner Charles Nelson, at 7:20 a. m.

Capt. C. H. Nicholson, Manag er of the G. T. P. Service, Tells of Improvements Now Being Made

Capt. Nicholson, of the G. T. P. Co., who is in Victoria, stated yesterday that the new steamer Prince George is due here on July 10th, and will be placed in service on July 2fst. He said the business done by the Prince Rupert has been most satisfactory, she having been a full ship on each voyage. The steamer Henriette, bought from the Mackenzle company, which is now being overhauled and improved at Esquimalt, is to be placed in service between Victoria and Prince Rupert and Stewart as a freighter. The contract for the new ticket office on Wharr street is to be let within a week. It will be a two story office with the upper floor level with Wharf street, and an overhead gangway will lead from it to the landing stages of the wharves.

FYNICE FOR

28 | 136 7.5 | 336 7.5 | 13 12 2.1 | 21 26 8.0
29 | 3 00 6.6 | 4 40 6.6 | 13 55 3.1 | 21 30 8.1

Is not satisfied with the new tariff, as it is lower compared with the dulies Imposed by European and American countries.

For instance, says the Asahi, if cotton yarn trade were opened between Japana and Canada, the latter will impose duty put at 10 per cent. Moreover, Canada imposes customs duties even on imports from Great from it to the landing stages of the wharves.

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FYNICE FOR

EXCUSES FOR

lapanese Publicists Recognize

Japanese newspapers received by the steamer Empress of Japan, which reached port yesterday have many explanations with regard to foreign complaints concerning the new tariff, now being arranged.

now being arranged.

Tokio publicists recognize that the complaints raised, especially by the Britishers, will more on less affect the popularity of the Angio-Japanese alliance, the term of which expires in 1915, i. e., simultaneously with the completion of the Panama Canal. The Shimpo, one of the leading independent journals in Tokio, regrets that the government has reserted to protective policy and invited British objections.

tective policy and invited British objections.

The Asahi Shimbun points out that the existing commercial treaties and conventional tariff mature in July, 1911, and that had Japan not promulgated the new statutory tariff, the old statutory tariff, which was not enforced in full, owing to the existence of the conventional tariff, will come into force after July, 1911. The old statutory rates are higher than the conventional rates, not to speak of the new statutory rates. If the old statutory tariff came into force, Japan's customs revenue will increase by 20 to 30 million yen per annum. But Japan deemed it 'inadvisable to enforce such high duties and reduce them so that Japan cannot annually gain about fifteen million yen by the enforcement of the new statutory tariff. The criticism that the old statutory tariff is too high may hold, but the complaint that the duties on foreign goods were raised by the new tariff is altogether unfounded, according to the Asohi. Taking for granted that the new rates are higher, it is unwarranted to expect that domestle industry will thus be protected

TIDE TABLE Victoria, June, 1910.

Dat	c. Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht
BANK	h. m. ft. h. m. ft. h. m. ft. h. m. ft
1	1
2	6 00 5.5 10 10 5.8 10 16 4.0 23 14 8.2
3	6 20 4.2 12 04 5.9 17 05 4.9 23 32 8.5
4	6 53 2.9 14 04 6.2 17 54 5.8 23 53 8.9
5	7 82 1.6 16 20 6.8 18 42 6.6
6	0 18 9.2 8 14 0.6 17 40 7.3 19 29 7.2
7	0 48 9.5 8 58 -0.2
8	1 16 9.6 9 43 -0.6
9	1 43 9.5 10 29 -0.6
LO	2 06 9.2 11 14 -0.3 21 40 8.6
11	1 2 20 8.7
12	1
13	1
4	1
15	[7 00 5.3 9 05 5.4 15 00 4.2 22 34 8.5
6	7 08 4.5 13 26 5.3 15 42 5.2 22 50 8.4
7	7 18 3.8
8	7 30 3.1
19	7 46 2.4
20	8 08 1.8
1	0 13 8.9 8 37 1.2
22	0 20 9.1 9 09 0.8
23	0 34 9.2 9 44 0.5
24	1 00 9 3 10 22 0.4
25	1 31 9.1 11 03 0.5
26	2 06 8.8 11 45 0.8
27	2 46 8.3 12 28 1.3 21 38 8.0
28	1 36 7.5 3 36 7.5 13 12 2.1 21 26 8.0
29	3 00 6.6 4 40 6.6 13 55 3.1 21 30 8.1

the conventional rates were still in force.

The Mainichi Dempo says that it goes without saying that the new statutory tariff is higher than the conventional tariff, which expires in July, 1911, but the new statutory rates have not been raised above the old statutory rates, but the former rates on British articles were generally lowered. It is did to compare the conventional rates with the statutory rates, inasmuch as a statutory tariff. Is to obtain revenue and also give incidental protection, while a conventional tariff is to mutually lower customs duties. It may be well to carefully consult with Great Britain as to whether a new conventional tariff can be arranged or not. A comparison of the new Japanese statutory rates with those of European countries will show that the former are by no means particularly unfavorable to British goods. Alarmist Britain's pride eached port vesterday have many!

ish criticisms against the new Japan-cese tariff may injure Britain's pride in free trade. But if Great Britain prefers, Japan may negotiate a con-ventional tariff in some way or other. Meanwhile the Japanese fervently hope that their allies will assist them in restoring tariff autonomy.

Colima En Route

The tugboat Colima, owned by the National Railroads of Mexico, sailed from Manzanillo on June 17th for Se-attle. The vessel, which was built from Manzanillo on June 17th for Setattle. The vessel, which was built four years ago in Philadelphia, will be sold here. It has never been in commission since it was brought around South America. The vessel is 105 feet long, has a moulded beam of 22½ feet and a draught of 11½ feet. The vessel is equipped with powerful engines and is modern in every way, having several wrecking pumps of large capacity. The Colima may be purchased by the Western Steel Company for use in towing to and from Irondale.

Sailers Change Hands

Among late sales of sailing ships well known on the North Pacific are included the British ship Wayfarer and the Uruguayan bark Ama Begonakoa The former has been sold to Norwegians for £3,100, a low figure, and is now known as the Tasmbania. The Ama Begonakoa has been bought London owners for use as a training ship, and will be renamed the Medway The well known British ship Melville Island, 1,429 tons, built in 1884, has been purchased by Norwegians for £1,800. The British bark Zinita, which

Michael Mercy Merc

STOP!

Are you willing to admit that you are paying out good money every month for the privilege of living in some other fellow's house, when we are offering a

5-Room Modern Cottage and Over One-Third Acre of Ground

Situated on a car line and just beyond reach of city taxes, all for \$2400, with only \$125.00 down and the rest \$25.00 per month-just about what you have been paying for rent.

This saves rent-saves grocery bills, increases in value and the problem of high cost of living.

Remember, only \$125.00 and \$25.00 per month

Tracksell, Anderson & Co.



VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

DOMINION DAY AND INDEPENDENCE DAY JULY 1st AND JULY 4th

Victoria -- Vancouver \$2.70 Victoria -- Seattle and Return and Return

Vancouver Route-Tickets on sale June 30th and July 1st. Final Return Limit, July 4th, 1910 Seattle Route—Tickets on sale June 30th to July 4th inclusive. Final Return Limit, July 5th, 1910

L. D. CHETHAM,

1102 Government Street

City Pasenger Agent

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

S.S. "PRINCE RUPERT"

Prince Rupert and Stewart Via Vancouver Every Monday at 10 a.m.

Connecting at Prince Rupert with QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND SERVICE.

For Seattle Saturdays at Midnight For Seattle Returning, leaves Scattle SUNDAYS, 11:45 P. M.

Week-End Fare Victoria to Seattle \$2.25



Grand Trunk Railway System

Through its connections reaches all principal points in Michigan, Ontario, Quebec, New York and South and East Thereof

Solid trains of wide Vestibule Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, Dining Cars, Etc., between Chicago, London, Toronto, Mentreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, Niagara Falls, New York. For full information as to fare, etc., apply to temporary ticket and freight offices. Dock: Wharf street, rear of Postoffice.

Telephone 2431

HAROLD BROWN

The New Twin Screw

S.S. VENTURE

Classed 100 A1 at Lloyds will sail via Vancouver

FOR NORTHERN B. C. PORTS

On July 1st at 12 p.m. JOHN BARNSLEY, Agent, 534 Yates Street

Sohan Singh, a Hindu, of course, met his death by an accident at the Rat Portage mills, Vancouver, on Thursday, He became entangled in the machinery and was whirled round the shafting and dashed to death. While excavating for the foundations

While excavating for the foundations of a new building at the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, Rossland, a few days ago, workmen uncovered a vein of ore which promises to be well worth mining Lifebuoy Boap—disinfectant—is strongly

recommended by the medical profession as e sofoguard against injections diseases. (a)

Montreal to Liverpool

MAKE THE HOUSE ATTRACTIVE

Now, in the summertime, when you live at the beach or "under the greenwood tree," is the time to beautify the town house ready for the fall and winter season when much entertaining is done. Doubtless you have quite a streak of house-pride and like to have as artistic a home as your neighbors. Then you should consider the possibilities of

Art Glass Stained or Leaded Lights

glass or leaded lights a little money goes a long way in transforming an ugly dwel-ling into a "home beautiful." Come in and allow us to show you our new and exclusive designs. Many of these are very choice.

FRE E ESTIMATE

You can have your entire home decorated in one harmonious color scheme, carrying out your indi-vidual tastes and ideas, making windows, doors and walls blend perfectly with the woodwork, rugs and furniture. We give an estimate of our charge free for the asking. Call us up (Telephone No. 406) at your convenience and we will send one of our staff to confer with you at your residence. This visit will cost you nothing and our advice may be of value to you.

We make a specialty of Stained and Art Glass for Churches and Public Insti-

Art Decorators 618 FORT STREET Victoria, B.C.



PROVINCIAL TAXES

Special Notice to Taxpayers

TAXPAYERS are hereby reminded that Thursday, 30th June, 1910, is the last day on which taxes must be paid to the collector in order to be allowed a discount. By an -amendment to the Assessment Act passed after all the tax notices were issued an alteration of the rate of discount is permitted, namely 25 per cent, discount is allowed on improved real property, personal property and income for the current year in place of the 10 per cent shown on the notices. When sending your tax to the collector do not deduct from the not amount shown on Form No. 9 an additional 15 per cent, but deduct only 25 per cent from the total taxes on improved real property, personal property, personal property, and the collector do not deduct from the total taxes on improved real property, personal property, personal property, personal property, personal property and property is reality. only 25 per cent from the total taxes on improved real property, personal property and income. There is no alteration on the discount of ten per cent on wild land, coal land and timber land. See that the correct amount is sent early, so that unnecessary correspondence may be avoided. No discount is allowed on arrears.

E. E. LEASON,
Assessor and Collector, Victoria Assessment District, Victoria, 1st June, 1910.

THE COLONIST

Established 1858

The Leading Printers of British Columbia



Prices as low as consistent with first-class work. We have by far the largest and most complete office in British Columbia, comprising

Job Printing

Lithographing Bookbinding Photo Engraving Copperplate Printing **Embossing** Label Printing and Varnishing

Work done by us in any of the above departments cannot be excelled throughout Canada. Our aim is to do only first-class work at reasonable prices. In fact we will not turn out a poor job. Our object is to retain our customers with the quality of our work and the very reasonable prices.

We carry by far the largest and most complete stock of Flat Papers and Envelopes in British Columbia, and are always prepared to execute anything in our line, whether it be a Visiting Card or Commercial Work of any kind, printed or lithographed; Pamphlets, large or small Labels, plain, colored or varnished; Ruling, Punching, Binding Law Books, Blank Books, large or small; also making cuts or designs, such as Line Drawings, Zinc or Copper Half-tones. Lithograph Maps equal to any that can be got

We are sole agents for the Tengwell Loose-Leaf Files and Binders, also the celebrated Majestic Loose-Leaf Ledger, the best

If merchants and others that have been getting their supplies from the East would give us a chance to compete before sending their orders away, they will find the work can be done better at home and at the same price in equal quantities.

TELEPHONE

Sunday Bargains

We have thoroughly investigated all the undermentioned properties, and can conscientiously recommend each one as a good buy, and a sure

A FINE LOT ON DOUGLAS STREET-opposite Kings Road. Price,

This is business property, and there are several stores and a bank operating at present in the same block. In a very short time this property cannot be bought for twice the amount asked. This will stand in-

DOUBLE CORNER ON THE GORGE ROAD. Price \$1,350 Lots in the same block, inferior as regards situation, are selling at \$1,000 each. Call and see photos.

ONE LOT, 52 x 120-opposite the new City Park. For a few days we

Any terms will be accepted. In consideration of a cash transaction the owner will make a reduction of \$150.

QUADRA STREET CORNER-close in, with three dwellings

Your money is as safe invested in this as if you had it in the bank, the only difference being that this will pay a far greater interest. Full par-

Marriott & Fellows

OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS, 8 to 9 p.m.

Wherever you see a roofing advertisement remember that its words of self-praise and description came from the original advertisements of the Malthoid Roofing makers.

Twenty-six years ago we said of our roofing all the nice things that are now said of every other roofing.

These "others" have stolen our words—imitated our methods but they cannot duplicate the quality of Malthoid Roofingit always was the best and always will be.

Whenever you see a roofing advertisement think of Malthoid the original.

Angus Agent Wharf St. Victoria

It's

free

"Cheerful

This booklet

Made by The Paraffine Paint Co. San Francisco and Everywhere

NOTICE

The Guaranteed Pure Milk Supply Co. Ltd., of Victoria, B. C.

This company will continue th routes of the Watson Clark's Oakland Dairy without interruption. The pat-ronage of all who wish "certified" milk, cream and all dairy products, i respectfully solicited.

NOTICE

THE ESTATE OF ISRAEL KENT

IN THE ESTATE OF ISRAEL KENT DECEASED;
All persons having claims against the Estate of the above named deceased are required to send particulars thereof, fully verified, to the undersigned on or before the 2nd day of July, 1910.
Dated the 20th day of June, 1910.
YATES & JAY,
546 Bastion St., Victoria, B. C.
Executor.

Monkey Brand Boup ofecas Ttchen uten sils, steel, iron and tinwar, knives and trks, and (Il kinds of cutler) >:

It's the Crimp That Counts

Washboard --- Eddy's "2 in 1" and "3 in 1

Are so named because all the GOOD FEATURES in the CRIMPING of the ZINC of all others are combined, consequently are the

Most Improved and Up-to Date

They make washing easy, and no torn clothes. TRY THEM.

Also Eddy's Fibreware Tubs and Pails Made in one solid piece. No hoops to fall off. Cannot leak. Will not rust. Will not taint liquids.

Are Light and Durable

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LTD., HULL, CAN. "Always everywhere in Canada ask for Eddy's Matches."



Hudson's Bay Co.

Sole Agents For British Columbia.

Why Not

Investigate the merits of the Clayburn Fire Brick, and pressed bricks.



Raymond & Sons

613 Pandora Street

Phone 272

Res. 376



"PACKARD'S

Combination Shoe Dressing

of course. It's the only dressing that will put on a shine like that. Stays on, too. A shine or two a week, with a rub other mornings, keeps my shoes like new, Makes them wear better, too."

A combination of a bottle of cleaning liquid and at in of polishing paste, So Calf for all black shoes—Ruzget for browns or tans.

ans. At all Dealers'-15c and 25c. There's a Packard Dressing to suit

L. H. PACKARD & Co., Limited.

MONTREAL.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

the age of research and experiment, when by the solution of speak, is ransacked by the scientific solution of man. Science has a degiant strides during the past century, the speak of the by no means least important— cles in medicine comes that of

THERAPION. Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Johert, Sylvelpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaig-Jac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated at Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time in since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle Volumeards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's of stone) been the object of search of rome hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the more power—of such covery of a remedy sopotent as to replenish the fail-ing energies of the confirmed rouse in the onnecase, Hand in the other so effectually, speedily and safely if to expel from the system without the aid, or even whe knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of equived or inherited disease in all their protean informs as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is STHENCH PREMEDY OF

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cat into oblivion all those destined because that it is destined to cat into oblivion all those ole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (Notes). Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Beautiful New Waists

\$1.25—Very pretty, all-over ambroidery, lace and insertion on sleeves and collar.
\$1,50—All-over embroidery, Gibson tucks; lace, insertion and pin tuck trimmings.
\$1.65—Handsome Gibson pleated models prettily trimmed, some with stiff collar and cuffs.
\$2.00—Very fine lawn, all-over lace, insertion down sleeve, lace at collar and cuffs.
\$2.25—Lovely fine lawn, all-over embroidery, val. lace down sleeve, lace at cuff and collar.
\$3.25—The Swiss all-over embroidery, lace collar, "V" front, insertion down sleeve, lace at cuff.

E. E. Wescott

O.B. Bush & Co.

Stewart Lots Wanted

Good lot on Stewart Ave. Our price \$3,000, on reasonable terms.

Victoria Office, with Fleming & Dowswell, 634 View St.
Telephone 2307. Reference, Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancou-

HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO Geary Street, above Union Square
Just opposite Hotel St. Francis

European Plan \$1.50 a day up American Plan \$3.00 a day up new steel and brick structure. urnished at a cost of \$200,000. very comfort and convenience. high class hotel at very moderate rates. In the center of the the-atre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Omnibus meets all trains and ony. On mous meets all trains and steamers. Elaborate booklet with splendid map of San Francisco free on request.

HOTEL STEWART

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an ap-ication will be made under Part V. of te "Water Act, 1909," to obtain a 11-nse in the Coast Division of Sayward

cense in the Coast Division of Sayward District.

(a.) The name, address, and occupation of the applicant—Pacific Province Power Company, Limited.

(If for mining purposes) Free Miner's Certificate No.—

(b.) The name of the lake, stream, or source (if-unnamed, the description is)—Campbell River, at the lower end of Lower Campbell Lake.

(c.) The point of diversion—Lower end of Campbell Lake (where the river leaves the lake.)

(d.) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second)—(100,000 M. I.) or 2890 C. F.

(e.) The character of the proposed works—A dam to raise the level of Lower Campbell Lake 25 to 50 feet; also flume to power-house, near mouth of Quinsam River.

(f.) The premises on which the water.

works—A dam to raise the level of Lower Campbell Lake 25 to 50 feet; also flume to power-house, near mouth of Quinsam River.

(f.) The premises on which the water is to be used (describe same)—Power-house, above the mouth of Quinsam River (a branch of Campbell River.)

(g.) The purposes for which the water is to be used—Power.

(i.) If the water is to be used for power or mining purposes describe the place where the water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return—Tho water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return—Tho water is to be returned to the river just above the mouth of the Quinsam River.

(j.) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works—2 acres, for power-house.

(k.) This notice was posted on the 12th day of May, 1910, and application will be made to the commissioner on the 12th day, of July, 1910.

Parts of the Memorandum of Association which authorize the proposed application and works are as follows:

(a.) The construction and operation of works or the supply or utilization of water under the "Water Act, 1909."

(b.) To apply for and obtain, under the provisions of the "Water Act, 1909." or to purchase or otherwise acquire water records or water Heeness.

(e.) To construct, operate, and maintain electric works, power-works, generating plant, and such other conveniences as may be necessary for gonerating electricity.

PANY, LIMITED.

Signature) W. F. BEST.

(Agent for Company.)

(P. O. Address)

1109 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens he water and disinfects



Arrow Park is to have a town hall ..

Moyle claims to have more motor boats than any other town of its popu-lation in the world.

A strike which doubles the value of the property has been made at the fa-mous Lucky Jim mine.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his willingness to turn the first sod of the Second Narrows bridge during his visit to Vancouver in August.

On account of Cumberland being raised to the rank of a second class school district, its citizens will hereafter be called upon to contribute \$480 annually to the local cost of education.

Greatest Bargains

In Homes and

Building Lots

Anywhere Around Victoria

Modern Bungalow in

Victoria West Today

With Corner Lot, 60 x 132, on one of the new-

est and best streets, with permanent side-

walks, etc. The Bungalow contains recep-

tion hall, dining room, parlor, two bedrooms,

kitchen and pantry, with bins, cupboards,

etc., toilet separate, bathroom with enamell-

ed bath and wash stand. House is excep-

tionally well finished and arranged for furn-

ace. Mantels are of oak and fitted with old English clocks. The grates are all patent

double draught and self dumping. Full base-

ment under the whole house. Lot all fenced

and laid out in lawn and kitchen garden with

cement walks. Back entrance for coal and

wood. Pantry, bath room and kitchen fin-

ished in patent wood fibre. Gorge car passes

door. Nothing like it at the price in Victoria.

Only \$4000

Also in the same neighborhood, a modern two-storey FAMILY RESIDENCE. House is

well finished throughout. Stationary wash-

tubs and toilet in basement. Five bedrooms

HEREWARD STREET-Modern Six-room

toria West and Esquimalt District, mostly

Herbt. Cuthbert & Co.

635 Fort Street

SHOE

POLISH

No bottlee—liquids—mops—or hard work, "2 in 1" shince instantly and gives a hard, brilliant, lasting, waterproof polish. Contains no Turpentine, Acids or other injurious ingredients. ALL DEALERS, 10c,

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y.

cleared and commanding fine views.

Cottage and two lots. Nice lawn and garden.

A snap \$2,200 several small pieces of acreage in Vic

Very Easy Terms.

ROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Aldergrove citizens demonstrated their versatility last Wednesday by helding an indignation meeting and at the same time forming a "progressive seciety." The indignation was directed toward the Great Northern railway on account of its inadequate service to the district.

The Vancouver police magistrate has reserved his decision in the case of Thomas Caisley, the Nanaimo örldegroom charged with bigamy. The only direct evidence offered was that of William Sims, who said that Caisley had previously married in England Miss Richardson, a cousin. As they could not live happily together, they had separated and the wife had married again.

It is now officially announced that the C. P. R. will build up Canoe river from the loop line around the Big Bend, thus heading off the routes projected by the G. T. P. and C. N. R. from Tete Jaune Cache south. Such a line would connect Revelstoke and Goiden with the main lines of the G. T. P. and C. N. R.

demolished and their contents, con-sisting of merchandise consigned to Okanagan lake points, scattered over the right-of-way for many yards as the result of a collision between the southbound freight from Sicamous and a herd of cattle about two miles north of Okanagan Landing late Tues-day night.

By having his clothing caught in a flywheel in the engineroom of the Port Hammond Sawmill, James Faulkner was very seriously injured, and Hugh Mc-Millan had one of his hands almost severed by that member coming in contact with a circular saw during his endeavors to shut off steam. Both men are now in the Vancouver General Hospital.

STRANGE TRAGEDY NEAR REVELSTOKE

Railroad Engine Strikes Hand Car on Which Was Lying Prostrate the Body of an

Revelstoke residents are very much aglitated over a suspicious death in their vicinity, the dead man being ene Francesco Deuscaenzo, an employee of the Bowman Lumber Co. As the "Mail" tells the story: As a freight train on the south track was nearing Greensilde, northbound, on Monday morning, in charge of Conductor Bruce, and rounding a curve, an obstruction was noticed on the track a little distance ahead. It was seen to be a section-man's hand car with the body of a man stretched out on it, the car being stationary on the track. Unable to pull up before hitting the hand car the engineer whistled loudly, but the man apparently took no notice. The car was hurled some distance and the man flung to the side of the track. When picked up the man was unconscious and deathly cold, as if he had been half dead in his dangerous position on the rails before the train struck him. He was conveyed to the hospital and never regained consciousness, before his death, which occurred the same afternoon, his skull being fractured. It is not known how the deceased came by his being on the hand car on the track and the fact that he was practically seemingly unable to rouse himself on the approach of the train points to a suspicion of foul play. Before the train, reached Greensilde two men were seen lurking in the brush near the track, who may be implicated in the affair. A post mortem was held on the dead man to a secratin the cause of death, and it is evident that he dled from the effects of a heavy blow on the skull, but whether caused by the engine striking him or not is unknown.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Tinker

The funeral of the late Mrs. Tinker, the wife of Mr. Edward Tinker, 1523 Belcher avenue, who died on Friday afternoon last, will take place tomorrow afternoon from Hanna's porlors at 4 o'clock. Rev. E. G. Miller will officiate both at the parlors and at the graveside.

Butler

Butler
The remains of the late Captain John William Butler, who died at his residence, 966 Fairfield road, on Friday afternoon, will be laid at rest tomorrow afternoon in Ross Bay cemetery. Services will be conducted at 2:30 o'clock at the late residence by Rev. T. B. Holling, who will also officiate at the graveside.

TELEPHONE FIGHT

Postal Telegraph Company Gets In-junction Against Bell Subsidiary in New Mexico.

in New Mexico.

LAS CRUCES, N. M., June 25.—The Fostal Telegraph compan has botained an injunction against a subdiary Bell telephone company in New Mexico for violation of a contract which the Postal company made with an independent telephone company last July for five years, by which the Postal company reached a number of towns in New Mexico by an extension of its service from El Paso to Silver Cit, N. M. That contract still has more than four years to run. A few weeks ago the New Mexico subsidiary Bell telephone company bought out the independent company with which the Postal had this contract, and then the subsidiary Bell company notified the Postal that the Contract would be repudlated on July I, and connections cut off. The Postal company has obtained an injunction against such repudiation from the district court at Silver City, and has set up that this action is due to a conspiracy between the Western Vune has set up that this action is due to a conspiracy between the Western Vinion and the Bell Telephone company to suppress telegraphic competition between El Paso, Silver City and intervening towns and other parts of the country. The validity of the connection of the American Telephone and Telegraph company and the Western Union is directly attacked.

Emperor's Widow Dead.

Emperor's Widow Dead.

SHANBHAI, June 25.—News is received of the death of the sole remaining widow of the Emperor Hsien Feng, at the age of 77, Hsien Fong died in 1861 at Jehol. whither he had retired before the Anglo-French advance on Feking. He was the amiable of the last Emperor but one. Tung Chih, whose mother was the amiable but lympathic Empress Tee An—quite cellpsed by, though always remaining on friendly terms with the redoubtable Tze Hsl, the great Empress Dowager who ruled China for 40 years.

The old lady who has now passed away was probably unknown outside a very small circle until, a few months before her death she was dragged into publicity by the squabble between the Lung Yu Empress Dowager, chief Consort, of Emperor Kuang Hsu, and the three surviving secondary consorts of Tung Chih, who seem to have tried to strengthen their cause by winning over the support of the aged widow of Hsien Ferg. It does not appear that she she ever took a very active part in the controversy.

Zafebuoy Boap—disinfectana—is strong safeguard against infection discover.

JULY 1st

On the above date, should we have any left, we will raise the price on unsold lots in our

SARATOGA SUBDIVISION Oak Bay

So it is up to you to act quickly. Do not hesitate. This is your golden opportunity.

INSIDE LOTS\$375 and \$400 CORNER LOTS\$425

Terms Very Easy



Island Investment Co.,

Bank of Montreal Chambers

Is It HENNESSY'S

A glance at the unopened bottle will tell.



Silver foil capsule with gold band at bottom and name Jas. Hennessy & Co. Cognac-with battle axe trademark in circle at top.

The age marks, One Star, Two Star, Three Star, VO, SO, XO, or Extra, with Jas. Hennessy & Co. burnt on the cork.

The Crescent shaped Neck Label of whitewith gold borders-and age mark in black.

The bottle is pale green.

The main label is white and gold, with vine design, arm and battle-ax, and name Jas. Hennessy & Co. Cognac, in two lines printed in gold. And at the foot, "Registered At" on the left, "304" in the centre, and "Stationers Hall" on the right, printed in

If these marks are on the bottle of Brandy offered you, then you know that you have genuine Brandy distilled in pot-stills from grapes grown in the Charente district.

Look for the Hennessy Labels



It Suits Them All Old and young

delight in the richness and deliciousness of COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA.

It suits every taste.

The Cowan Co. Limited,

Subscribe for The Colonist

The Most Aristocratic, Most Beautiful, Most Accessible Suburb on Vancouver Island

FRUIT FARMS

Subdivided Into Convenient blocks of

Five Acres Each

CHERRY BANK FRUIT FARMS

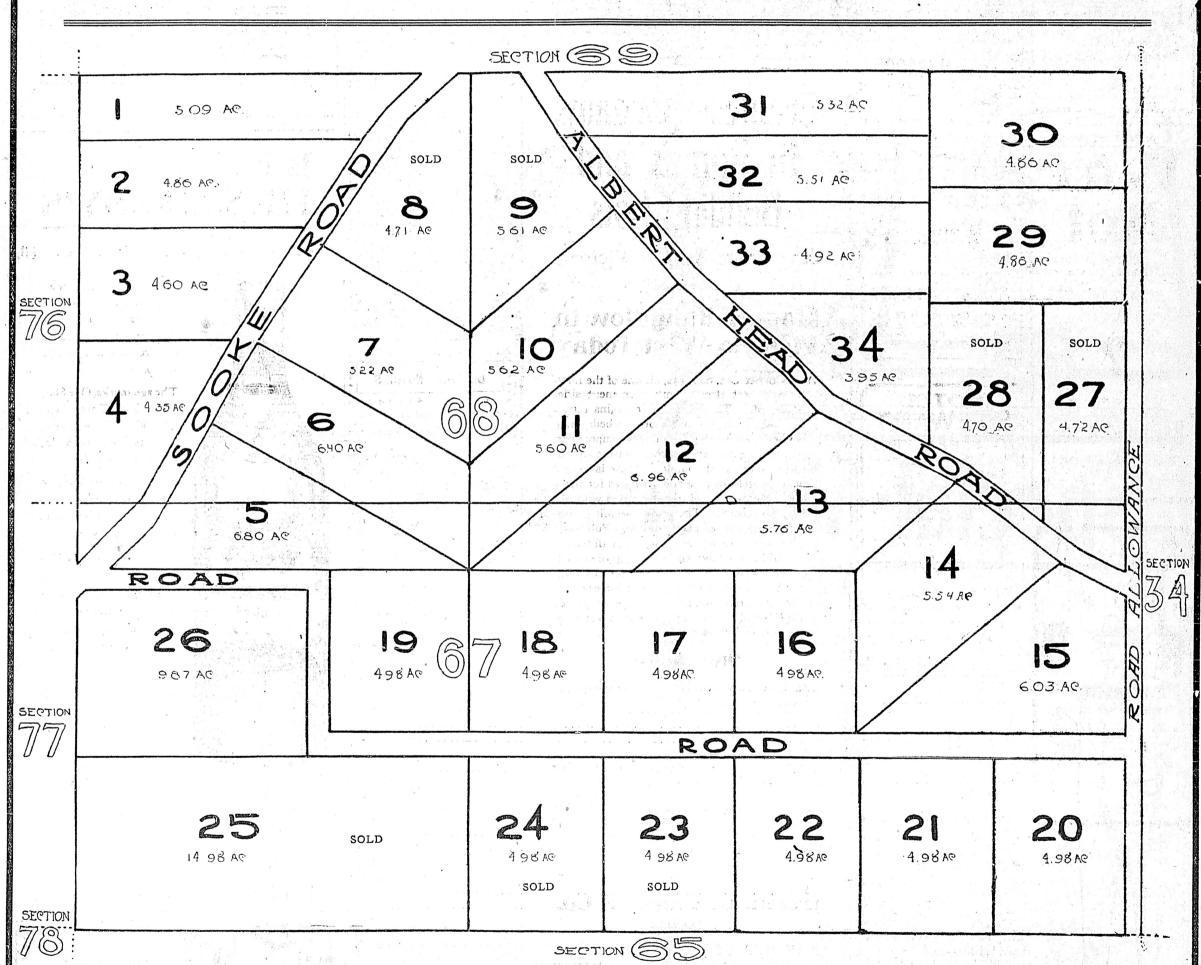
Esquimalt District, adjoining Hatley Park, the residence of Hon. James Dunsmuir. Subdivided into convenient blocks of five acres each. One mile to railroad. One and a half miles to sea beach. Near school, church, postoffice and store. Price: From \$100 per acre up. Terms: Exceptionally easy.

FRUIT FARMS

Terms: Exceptionally Easy. Price From

\$100

Per Acre Up



P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

1130 Broad Street

SOLE AGENT

Victoria, B. C.

AT CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral.

Matins, 11 a.m.: Organ, Postlude, Smart; Venite, as set; Psalms, as set; Te Deum, Jackson in F; Benedictus, Barnby; Litany; Hymns 645, 306, 618; Organ, Postlude, Guilmant.

Organ, Postlude, Guilmant.

Evensong, 7 p.m.: Organ, Offertolre,
Batiste; Processional hymn 5977
Psalms as set; Magnificat, Burnett in,
F; Nunc Dimitti, Burnett in, F;
Anthem, "Sweet is Thy Mercy," Barnby; Hymns 507, 33, 477; Vesper, Gower;
Recessional hymn 476; Organ, Postlude, Salome.

Eastern Trips

For Western People

Summer Tourist Round Trip fares in effect June 2, 17, 24; July 5, 22; August 3 and September 8, 1910.

To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, and Kansas City. \$72.50 to Chicago; \$108.50 to New York; \$107.50 to Washington, D. C.—proportionate fares to other Eastern points.

Three Electric Lighted Trains The Oriental Limited and Southeast Express—each an electric lighted through train to Chicago or Kansas City. The Fast Mail is another good train. All are Built for Comfort. Send for scenic folder East Over the Mountains, or come in and let's talk it over.

E. B. STEPHEN, General Agent, 1205 Government St.

SPECIAL FARES \$60 ROUND TRIP

ins and litany at 11 a.m.; choral evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G.
Miller, will be the preacher for the
day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements
are as follows:
Morning: Organ, Prelude, Newell;
Ventee, Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Te
Deum, Woodward; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns 254, 236, 239.; Offertory
Anthem, Fitzgerald; Organ, Chorus in
B Flat, Haydn.
Evening:—Organ, Pastorate in B

Evening:—Organ, Pastorate in B Plat, Weby: Psaims, Cathedrai Psaiter; Magnificat, Burnby; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns 260, 277, 27; Vesper, "Lord, Keep Us Safe This Night;" Organ, Splendente Te Deus, Mozart.

St. John's.

Matins: Venite, Reinagle; Psaims for 26th morning, Cathedral Psaiter; Te Deum, Burnett in G; Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns 308, 250, 259; Litany, Barnby,

rett; Hymns 308, 260, 259; Litany, Barnby;
Evensong: Organ Prelude, Hymns 257, 284, 277; Psalms Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Monk; "Hosanna in the Highest," Gound; Anthem, Stainer; Hymn 284; Hymn 277; Amen, Burnett; Vesper, Burnett.

The Rev! Percival Jenus the rector.

St. Barnabas.

The Rev. Percival Jenns the rector, will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m.; choral mat-

in the form of a Children's Patriotic Service, and the singing will be led by an augmented choir assisted by an augmented choir assisted by an augmented choir assisted by an orchestra of 25 performers. The pastor will be the preacher at both services. Strangers heartly welcome. The musical selections are as follows: Morning: Voluntary, "Gloria from 12th Mass," Mozart; Psalms 118, 72; Offertory, Benedictus," Poole; Hymns 508, 503, 503, 503, Voluntary, "War March of the Priests," Mendelssohn. Evening: Voluntary, "Cujus Animam," Rossini; Psalm 64; Anthem. "Sun of My Soul," Turner: "Hymns 271, 460; Solo. "God Who Made Earth and Heaven." Newton: Miss Beek: Voluntary, "Prelude and Fugue in E Flat," Hesse. St. Paul's St. Paul's

St. Paul's, Esquimalt,

PRESBYTERIAN

Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.n., The morning service will be in the form of a Children's Patriotic

Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sababth school and adult bible class at 2.30 and Y.P.S.C.E. at 8.15 p. m. According to usual prac-tice the morning service will have a patriotic character.

First Presbyterlan

Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Adult Blble class immediately after the morning service. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Strangers always welcome. Pastor at home 1185 Fort Street to meet parties wishing to see him Friday evenings.

St. Columba

Hulton street, off Oak Bay avenue. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:45 p. m. A congregational meeting will be held on Tuesday, 28th inst., for the purpose of moderating a call for a minister.

METHODIST

Metrapolitan.

Metrapolitan.

Corner of Pandora avenue and Quadra street. Pastor, Rev. T. E. Holling. Quarterly love feast, 10 a. m. Public worship, 11 a. m. subject, "The Story of the Years." Anthems, "The Lord is Gracious" (Grell), "My Anchor Holds" (Towner). Metropolitan Sunday School 2:30 p. m.. Spring Ridge Sunday School 2:30 p. m. Epworth League devotional service, 7 p. m. Public worship 7:30 p. m., the pastor will preach the second sermon in the series on the life of Elijah; anthems, "Seek Ye the Lord" (Roberts), solo, J. O. Dunford; "Cast Thy Burden," from Elijah. Everybody invited, strangers and visitors especially welcome.

Centennial

The pastor, Rev. A. Henderson, will breach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord.

Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard streets. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Subjects: norning, "Pearls Cast Before Swine." Evening, "The Way of Forgiveness." Morning service: Organ, Andante, Ar-

thur Page; venite and psaims as set, Cath: Psalter; Te Deum, No. 2; Jubilate, No. 1; hymns 64, 360 366; organ, allegro, Arthur Page.

Evening service: Organ, pastorale, F. P. Rogers; hymn 24; psaims as set, Cath. Psalter; Magniffeat, VI. Mercer; Nunc Dimittis, VII. Mercer; hymns 151, 157, 29; Doxology XVI. Organ, allegretto, J. Stainer. Holy Communion 8 a.m.: Matins 10.30 a.m.; Evensong, 7 p.m. Preacher Rev. W. Baugh Allen, rector.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Congregational.

Corner Pandora and Blanchard streets, Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will con-

Rev. Hormon A. Carson, B. A., will conduct the service and preach. Group G Boy Scouts will be present at morning service in uniform. Sermon theme: "The Scouts' Motto. 'Be Prepared.'

Evening subject: "Weighed in the Balance and Found—Sufficient." Bible school, Meris Own Bible class and Adult Bible class for women at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. of W. W.'s social gathering on beach near end of Menzies street, Monday, 8 p. m. Wednesday, at 8 p. m., finance board. Thursday, prayer and business meeting at 8 p. m. Friday, annual Sunday school and church picnic at Kanaka ranch, Esquimalt, Strangers and visitors are cordially welcomed.

BAPTIST

First Church

Blanchard street, near Pandora. Rev.
J. B. Warnicker, B. A., pastor. Preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., the pastor occupying the pulpit. Sunday schools: First, Victoria West and Burnside missions at 2:30 p. m. Ladles' Philathea and Men's Baraca classes at same hour. B. Y. P.M. Missionary meeting on Monday, S. p. m. Midweek service of church for prayer and praise on Thursday at S. p. m.

Tabernacle

Corner of Fairfield road and Chester avenue. Rev. F. F. Tapscott, M. A., pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. At 11 a. m. the pastor will preach. The Rev. C. Burnett, who leaves for Toronto this week will conduct the service and preach. Missionary offerings will be made during the day. The Sunday school picnic will be held on Friday at Fisher's Castle, Esquimalt.

Emmanuel.

Emmanuel.

Sunday services.—The services on Sunday will be conducted by the pastor Rev. William Stevenson, who will take as his subjects, morning, 11, "The Gentieness of Jesus," and in the even-7:30, "The Excitement of Being

ing, 7:30, "The Excitement of Being Good."

Berean Class.—The Berean class for young men and women for the study of the Bible meets on Sunday aftennon at 2:30, under the leadership of the pastor. Plenic.—The Sudany school plenic will be held on Dominion Day at Macaulay Point. Past Sunday school members and teachers are being invited.

Social.—The B. Y. P. U. hold a social on Monday, 27. The visit to the Tabernacle Young People's meeting last Monday was very much enjoyed, and the four short papers on "Baptists Who Have Moved the World" were excellent.

LUTHERAN

931 Mears street. Divine services: In German at 11 a. m.; theme, "Peter an Example For Us." In English at 7:30 p. m.; theme, "Be Not Afrald of Their Terror." Sunday school at 10 a. m. During the absence of the pastor Wm. Schoeler, of Olympla, will occupy the pulpit. All are welcome.

Grace English

Services will be held in the tent on the corner of Queen's Avenue and Blanchard street as follows: Morning service at 11 o'clock Subject of sermon, "Man's Extremity, God's Op-portunity."

Dortunity."
Evening service at 7:30. Subject, "Divine Wisdom."
The Sunday school meets at 10 o'clock in the morning. Rev. Geo. Henning, of Blue Hill, Neb., will conduct both the morning and vening services. These tent meetings are evangelical in character, and the public is invited to attend.

UNITARIAN

Eagles' Hall, Government street, (entrance next door Dixi Ross & Co. store.) Preaching service every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. All interested in the "New Theology," or in sympathy with any liberal Christian faith, will find here congenia associations. A cordial invitation extended to all. Subject for this evening's address: "Christianity and the' Social State"—the attitude of the Liberal Christian Church towards the social and economic problem of the day. This speaker will be Albert J. Pineo. The sermon will be preceded by an address by Mr. Christian Sivertz on "The Ideal Social State."

MISCELLANEOUS

Christian Science

Regular services are held in the Christian Science Church, 935 Pandora street. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock, and testimony meetings Wednesday evenings at eight o'clock. Subject for todd, "Christian Science," All are

Psychic Research Society

Foresters' Hall on Broad street, on Sunday, at 8 p. m. Mrs. Jackson will ecture on Sunday, followed by clair-voyant descriptions and messages. All tre welcome.

DALLAS ROAD PROPOSALS

Engineer Estimates Cost at Over-Eighty-Four Thousand Dollars.

Eighty-Four Thousand Dollars.

If the proposed improvement scheme for Dallas road, from the Dallas Hotel to the Park and thence around to Simcoe street, is authorized by the city council, it will require an estimated outlay of \$84,603, exclusive of the cost of the proper protection of the foreshore, a scheme which has already been under consideration and to undertake which a bylaw must be submitted to the ratepayers.

The city engineer has given his estimate, of cost to the council. Owing to the fact that the city cannot contribute more than \$15,000 under any one local improvement scheme, the improvement, if undertaken, will probably have to be carried out under two or more bylaws. But this is a point which will be referred to the city barrister for an opinion.

The estimate of cost for the esphalt pavement, thirty-two feet in width, is \$47,623; an eight foot cement walk on the north side, \$10,000; a twelve foot cinder path, on the so till

A SELECT EXCURSION TO GEYSERLAND

Yellowstone National Park by Special Train

Via the Oregon &Washington Railroad, Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., Oregon Short Line and Southern Pacific LEAVING SEATTLE AND TACOMA

JULY 9TH

Stopping five hours at Portland. Travelling in comfort on the finest special train ever equipped in the west. Touring the greatest scenic spot in America for five days, stopping at the beautiful park hotels, seeing geysers, lakes, mountains, canyons, cataracts, buffalo, wild animals

The One Big Vacation Opportunity of the Season.

The Fare - - - - \$79.75

Includes rail transportation to and from the Park; stage transportation in the Park, meals and lodging at Park Hotels on the five day tour; side trips at small expense; return by way of Salt Lake City and San Francisco for a few dollars more. Return tickets good until October 31. Write or inquire for Yellowstone Park pamphlet giving all

details W. D. SKINNER - General Freight and Passenger Agent

Seattle, Wash.

Every Good Hibernian Should Join the Special Hibernian Excursion on the Oregon & Washington to Portland, July 20.

WHITE STAR--DOMINION CANADIAN SERVICE

Laurentic" July 9 Triple Screw-14,892 tons

"Megantic" JULY 23 Twin Screw 14,878 Tons

From Satisfied Passenger

advise everyone to come on megantic or Lawrentie

They are floating palaces and the best ever

For berth reservations and further particulars apply to local agents or Company's Office-619 Second Avenue, Seattle, T. H. Larke, Pass. Agent.

side, along the water front, \$5,000; lighting system, \$5,600, and contiagencies, \$8,600.

The petition from the owners asking that the work be done requested that the city bear out-trierd of the enturcest and also bear the cost assissible to the south side of the street which, in ordinary circumstances with 1 be borne by the ratepayers. As all the property on the such side beloags to the city, that portion of the core, the owners believe, should be met by the corporation. According to the estimate of the city engineer, the cost to the owners will be \$25,201 and to the city \$56,402.

colorings. Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 85c. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Mr. Watson Clark, of the Oakland Dairy Farm, Victoria, will dispose of the whole of his valuable herd of cows next Thursday, at 10:30 a. m. Mr. Stewart Williams will act as auctioneer, and doubtlessly many buyers will come over from the mainland, in addition to local buyers. As corporation. According to the estimate of the city engineer, the cost so
the owners will be \$28,201 and to the
city \$56,402.

Children's Straw Hats in popular

Styles, also Canvas Hats in popular

Corporation. According to the estihand, in addition to local buyers. As
it is very seldom so good a lot of
cattle come under the hammer. The
only reason for Mr. Clark selling is
because he is retiring from business,
and this herd is the result of years
of careful grading.

Special Midsummer Offerings



A Man in the Type "G" Class

In our book showing "What Men Wear" we show styles designed especially for Tall Men who weigh from 180 to 240 pounds.

Studying the physiology of Mankind developed certain facts and factors, and the wholesale tailoring system known as "Semi-ready" was developed to its present perfect form.

Every size and type of man is provided for,-and every coat is made to fit a certain man just as though he had taken his coat off to be measured.



Semi-Ready Wardrobe

PANAMA HATS, \$3.50 to\$15.0	0
STRAW HATS, 50c to\$4.0	0
TENNIS HATS, 50c to \$2.0	0
AUTO AND DRIVING DUSTERS, \$1.50 to\$5.0	0
SHOWER-PROOF DUST COATS, \$7.50 to \$10.0	0
FANCY HOSIERY, WASH TIES AND STOCKS, BATHING SUITS OUTING SHIRTS, NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, HAT BANDS, etc.	3,
BALBRIGGAN, CELLULAR, GAUZE, MERINO, SILK, AND LISLI UNDERWEAR, from 50c per garment to	E 0
FLANNEL OUTING SUITS, \$8.50 to \$15.0	0
BUSINESS SUITS, \$15.00 to\$35.00	0
FLANNEL AND DRILL BOATING AND TENNIS TROUSERS, \$1.2	5

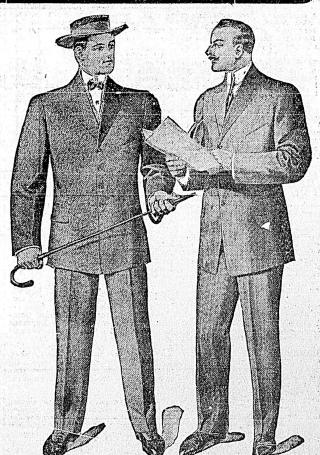
GENUINE HARRIS TWEED SUITS \$25.00 and \$28.00 SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothiers and Hatters Exclusive Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

614 Yates Street,

Victoria, B.C.



Both of these styles in the four-button Business Sack are made up in the famous Blunoz Serge Suitings at \$22.

The Semi-teady Company have never produced anything better in their line of fabrics at this value, and it is known that their sale of Blunoz Suits, in both black and navy blue, is larger than that of any of the cloth patterns they

Semi-ready Tailoring

HAPPENINGS IN

Notes of Interest to Trades

Carpenters at Saskatoon, Sask, have obtained an increase of wages from thirty-five to forty-five cents per hour with a reduction in hours from ten to nine per day.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has over 2000 locals in this country and Canada. It has a combined membership of more than 250,000.

recent conference of the 48,000 rs of the Australian shearers' if was decided to begin the is-a daily paper.

Since the adjournment of the California State Federation of Labor in San Rafael, last October, thirty-three unions have affiliated with the federation.

The United States court of appeals has adjudged unconstitutional the section of Kentucky's statutes prohibiting the operation of barber shops on

International President Timothy Healy of the Brotherhood of Station-ary Firemen was a member of the executive committee who welcomed ex-President Roosevelt home.

The Stockton Electric Railroad Company announced an increase on May 19th of 2 cents an hour to all employees. The motormen and conductors now receive 27 cents an hour. It is said the raise was unsolicited, and therefore the more welcome.

In Rhode Island the industrial population has received many advances in wages. The cotton mills have been running full time, notwithstanding a

and the Ty-with jurisdiction of the International Ty-pographical Union are affiliated with that organization. Eighty-two per cent of all setting and casting devices are in union shops.

A most unusual situation occurred in a recent strike of iron workers in Boston recently. The strikers' places were taken by 177 non-union men. After some persuasion this non-union force quit work and marched in a body to the union's office and applied for membership.

William Hannon, sixth vice-president of the International Association of Machinists passed through Portland recently on his tour of inspection of recently on his tour of inspection or the Pacific coast locals. He stated that the machinists and the rest of the iron trades mechanics from San Diego to Seattle and Bellingham are ready for an 'eight-hour" struggle.

otes of Interest to Trades
Unionists Gleaned From
Many Sources—Here and
Elsewhere

Toronto Street Rallway employees
are after an increase of wages, as is
also the case of Vancouver. The Toronto
to schedule lapses this month. Vancouver's on July 1. An international
representative is on the ground and
negotiations are proceeding along the
usual lines. It is possible the local
schedule will be adopted without the
schedule will be adopted without the
adling into operation of the Lemieux

The printing trades unions of Spokane recently made a voluntary assessment on all of the members in order to raise a fund to put a worker in the field permanently who would advocate the use of the label and sign up business firms to use the label on all their printing. While the active campaign has not yet been started, a number of firms have already signed the agreement.

Messrs. J. and P. Coats, the thread firm of Paisley, Scotland, allowed the full day's wage to their 11,000 mill workers, who were laid idle on the day of the King's funeral.

The Cigar Makers' International Union, according to the annual report of its officers, has increased in membership, having now \$1,000. This is a gain of 4,000 for 1909.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York, is preparing for a national strike this fall to secure a minimum wage scale and recognition of the union.

our method of studying the labor problems in detail and studying the individual workmen has taught us much about them and given us a high opinion of them as men, says the Engineering Magazine. The proportion of high-minded and honest men is just as great among them as among any other class and far greater than among those people we continually hear complaining of them. Of course, there are worthless and dishonest men among them, but the proportion is no greater than among them, but the proportion is no greater than among them, but the proportion is no greater than among those who have better opportunities.

The Central Labor Union of Lincole Nebraska. here

The Central Labor Union of Lincoln, Nebraska, has arranged a "Labor Chautauqua." Letters have been received from President Samuel Gompers, Rev. Charles Stelzle, Raymond Robins. John Mitchell, W. J. Bryan and others heartily endorsing the idea, and promising to help it along by their, presence if the dates can be aranged. A ten days' tenting-out session is favored, with a programme restricted to speeches on trade-union and kindred subjects.

There are now ninety-two labor unions in Los Angeles, all housed in the seven-story Labor Temple, which was recently dedicated. In 187 there were only two labor unions in this city; the printers and carpenters.

The Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colo, has adopted the proposition to affiliate with the United Mine Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor by over 7500 votes. Only five out of 265 locals voted against affiliation.

Eight hundred smeltermen at the plant of the Globe Smelter Company, Denver, Colo, are out on strike for an increase in wages. Over a half dozen nationalities are involved. All are unorganized. The engineers did not go out with the strikers.

The woman workers of the State Tobacco factory in Rome, Italy, have declared a strike in order to secure their demand for the eight-hour day and an increase in the wagn tase by one-seventh. The factory is tied uniconserved. The present work is something wrong in our incompletely.

The woman workers of the State Tobacco factory in Rome, Italy, have declared a strike in order to secure their demand for the eight-hour day and an increase in the wagn rates by one-seventh. The factory is tied unicompletely.

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The prescription of the state to secure their demand for the eight-hour day and an increase in the wage rates by one-seventh. The factory is tied unicompletely.

The prescription and kindred to the label section of the label section of the label section of the label subjects.

With the advent of the label section of the label section of the label section of the label subjects. There is no increase in the vage to the variety of the union label. There is no doubt saying that drops of water continually fallings on a stone will event it and the proposition of the deficit of the con

nection with the plumbers. Both unions will participate again this year. The election of officers held at this meeting resulted in the choice of Frank Perrott, president; Frank Heanski, vice-president; Ed. Gilligan, recording secretary; Wm. Clack, financial secretary; Wm. Clack, financial secretary; Um. Clack, financial secretary; John Creed, Jr., treasure; J. Wallace, conductor; R. F. Ely, warden; L. D. Wright, trustee.

Richard Cornelius is in Vancouver, conferring with the street railroad management in an attempt to procure a modified working agreement for the men. Mr. Cornelius was very successful in his negotiations for the street railroad car employees of St. Joseph, Mo., and Colorado Springs.

For the safety of railroad workers, Representative Martin, of Colorado, has introduced a bill requiring all railroads to maintain a sufficient of the care may be shown how to do different kinds to work. It is proposed that after having watched the others do the work they are to attempt it themselves, and for that they are to receive ten cents an hour. The third year they are to be paid eleven cents an hour and the fourth year they are to receive twelve and one half cents an hour and the fourth year they are to produce of the labor men of that the system would do away with the regular approaches in measure.

If every union man purchased in the course of study and produces obtainable with the label, it would not be long until the labor.

It is every union man purchased in products obtainable with the label, it would not be long until the labor.

established Labor Exchanges. Of these \$3,422 were men, 11,613 boys, 17,402 women and 4,086 girls. The above figures do not include renewals, but do include re-applications by persons whose registration had lapsed. The number of vacancies filled was 23,858, and when it is remembered that the previous month 20,335 other vacancies were filled, the usefulness of the Exchanges is evident.

The microscope has its uses. But you cannot see stars through a micro-

were demanding the Cigarmakers will be comediated by the come and consideration a referendum is being taken by Cigarmakers' International Union of America on the proposition of building and maintaining a home for aged and infirm members of the craft, with a sanitarium for members afflicted with tuberculosis as an auxiliary institution.

In the Times, Eng., Empire Supplement are some facts about the Canadian woman, Generally speaking, the writer says she is as active in the work of helping others as she is on her two own account. In a large office in Toronto, in which 140 young women are employed as clerks and stenographers, one of the staff, a girl not tuberculosis. Her companions, upon their own initiative and practically unaided, sent her to a sanatorium to Singland, these young Canadians arranged for the sick girl's passage and for someone to travel with her.

Alexander F, Munro, known as "the toolate, and the girl longing to return to Singland, these young Canadians arranged for the sick girl's passage and for someone to travel with her.

Allogether they gave \$400 for the relief of their friend.

Alexander F, Munro, known as "the in Great Britain as in the east, Mr. allogether they gave \$400 for the relief of their friend.

Alexander F, Munro, known as "the preaching printer," died on May 27th in Brocklyn. He was as well known in Great Britain as in the east, Mr. allogether they gave \$400 for the relief of their friend.

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OTTAWA, June 25 — Senator Robert Watson is in the city, wearing a very busy air. The Manitoba election campaign is on, and as the senator's political activity is proverbial, no powers of divination are needed to know why he comes to Ottawa at this particular juncture.

TEN YEARS' TEST

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We have horses of all classes for sale and are ready at all times to exhibit such to intending purchasers. It will pay you to see us before purchasing.

Cabs Do you know that our Glass Front Carriages are at your disposal at the following charges—Four Persons, single hour, \$2.00; Four Persons, an hour and a half, or over, at per hour, \$1.50. In four hours a party of four can see the principal points of interest in the City of Victoria for the moderate charge of \$6.00.

Victoria, at per hour, \$2.00; single hour, \$2.50.

These vehicles accommodate three persons and are most suitable for ladies doing afternoon calling.

FUPPITURE TRUCKS Furniture moving is an important undertaking. We have men who do nothing else. Our charges are-By the hour, \$1.50. With an extra man to help the charge will be increased to \$2.00,per

Baggage and Express In this department prompt delivery, is the important factor. If you are catching a steamer or train you like to know that your luggage or packages will be at the wharf or station in good time to depart with you. What is more annoying than searching for your belongings a minute before your steamer sails or your train pulls out? This is off-set by our claim checks. Our drivers check your baggage at your residence. You present the claim check to the baggagemaster—show your ticket—he then gives you the railway or steamer check, and that is all. You then go on your way rejoicing. If we cannot attend to your order we will tell you and thus avoid suspense.

EXPRESS and General Drayage We have twenty-seven Express and Delivery Wagons. For the use of one of these we make a charge of—Per Hour, \$1.00.

Better Single or Double Traps cannot be found on the Pacific Coast. Single Horse and Trap—Morning, \$2.50; Afternoon, \$3.00.

We are prepared to supply teams for Half a Day at \$5.00, excepting Saturday, Sunday and Holidays, when the charge will be, half a day, \$7.50. For long distances, the office will furnish particulars.

We board your norse, look after your trap

\$25.00. Our object is to please our patrons. We are responsible to them as to safety or damage done to furniture or goods. Our drivers, we believe, are civil and careful, and seldom knowingly overcharge. If by any chance a mistake occurs, come to the office or notify us at once. In other words, give us an opportunity to put right anything that displeases you.

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Shares are his specialities, and anyone wishing to buy or sell them would do well to consult him be fore doing so. Remember Room 16, Mahon Block

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That's Bully

Office hours 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., or later by appointment.

NOTICE

In the matter of Chapter 26 of the British Columbia Statutes, 1910, and of the appraisement and apportionment Supervising Architect.

hereunder.

All persons, or their assignees, who did work or supplied material, including goods or merchandise in connection with the actual construction of the grade of the Midway & Vernon Railway, between Midway and Rock Creek, are requested to send in a detailed statement of their claims verified by affidavit or statutory declaration to the undersigned.

R. F. GREEN,

Secry. for Valuators, Box 312, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders are invited for alterations and additions to South Park school. Plans at office of De Frame, Five Sisters' block. Tenders to be in on Friday, July 1, at 1 o'clock.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Minister of Public Works up to Monday, the 27th day of June, 1910, for the position of Supervising Architect at a salary of \$159.33 per month. F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer

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Stock- H	ligh.	Low.	Close	
Allis-Chalmers			8 34	1
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(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.) SPOKANE, Wash., June 25.—Today's closing bid prices were: Alameda, 3; B. C. Copper, 475; Can. Con. S. and R., 65; Coper King, 3; Gertie, 1; Granby Smelt. 4; Humming Bird, 8; Hypotheek, 32; Int. C. and C. 64; Idaho, S. and R., 4¼; Lucky Calumet, 3; Lucky Jim, Oom Paul, 3½: Mineral Farm, 1; Missoula Copper, 3; Monitor, 7; Nabob, 4; North

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Jan 12.23	12.24 12.22	12.22
Feb		12.23
March		12.23
June		15.04
July 15.05	15.10 15.02	15.03
Aug 14.74	14.74 14.70	14.72
Sept 13.22	13.20 13.16	13.18
Oct 12.49	12.47 12.44	12.45
Nov	AND A PERMITTER	12.32
Dec 12.27		12.25

COBALT MINING STOCKS.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.) TORONTO, June 25.—Today's closing TORONTO, June 25.—Today's closing bid prices were: Amalgamated, 3; Beaver Con. 26¼; Big Six, 2½; Buffalo, 220; Chambers Ferland, 20¾; City of Cobalt, 23½; Cobalt Central, 10; Cobalt Lake, 23½; Cobalt Central, 10; Cobalt Lake, 23½; Cobalt Central, 10; Crown Reserve, 297; Foster, 12¼; Gifford, 7½; Green Mechan, 2; Great Northern, 7; Hudson Bay, 96; Keer Lake, 810; LaRose, 455; Little Niplssing, 18¾; McKinley Darragh, 90; Nancy Helen, 4½; Niplssing, 11½; Nova Scotla, 35; Ophir. 20; Otlsse, 4; Peterson Lake, 2½; Rochester, 17½; Silver Leaf, 7?; Silver Bar, 6; Silver Queen, 8½; Temilskaming, 63½; Trethewey, 125; Watts, 51.

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Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag Lake of the Woods, a bag Royal Standard, a bag Wild Rose, per sack. Hobin Hood, per sack Calgary, a bag Snowflake, a bag Drifted Snow, per sack Three Star, per sack Moffet's Best, per bog	1.50 1.75 1.75 1.90 1.80 1.85 1.70
Feedstuffs.	
Bran per 100 lbs. Shorts, per 100 lbs. Middlings, per 100 lbs. Oats, per 100 lbs. Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs. Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs. Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. Chop Feed, per 100 lbs. Whole Con per 100 lbs. Cracked per 100 lbs. Hay, Fraser River, per ton. Hay, Fraser River, per ton. Hay, prairie	1.60 1.70 1.50 2.25 1.65 1.75 1.85 1.50 2.00 2.25
Fresh Island, per dozen Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.40

Meats.

.12 14 @ .15

2.56@3. .15@.

Frait,
Figs, table, per lb.
Lemons, per dozen
Oranges, Naval
Lianainas 1 lbs
Ilanainas 1 lbs
Rhubarb, per lb.
Asparagua, (local)
Green Peas, 2 lbs.
Spinach, 5 lbs.
Asparagua, (local)
Grape Fruit, (Cal.)
Grape Fruit, (Cal.)
Grape fruit (Florida)
Strawberries, per box
Onions, 8 lbs Tegginbies,
Onions, 6 lbs for Serabethology
Carrotts per lb.
Onions (Australian) 3 lbs.
Carrotts per lb.
Onions (Australian) 3 lbs.
Tomatoes (Florida), per li
Artichokes, (Globe), each,
Artichokes, Jerusaiem, lb
Parsley, per bunch
Celery, per bunch
Celery, per bunch
Celery, per bunch
Deutnibers
Octobers Asheroft, per sack
Deutnices Asheroft, per sack

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1909 Silver Bow at 12c.
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1000 Lasquett Island at 11½c.

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head. Finder please return to F. W. Stevenson, Pemberton Road. Anyone found harboring same will be prosecuted. NO CHARGE FOR FINDING YOU ROOMS and board. See our list. Warburton & Co., 909 Government street. BOARD AND RESIDENCE AT 59 MEN-Cost—A BLACK AND WHITE FIELD spaniel, name Dixl, with owners name, Goldstream B. C. on collar. Please return to 1409 Douglas street or Phone R\$07. Reward.

HOLLIES 756 COURTNEY, (LATE Rae) Tel. L1616, Room and board. Ferms Moderate. Miss Hall. SAXONHURST-PRIVATE ROOMS, L OST-JUNE 7, BETWEEN VICTORIA and Esquimait, silver watch and chain engraved on inside, the name of W. B. Martin. Reward for return to Colonist. board, piano, telephone, good garden, Government street, near parliament dings.

DERRAVARAGH, ESQUIMALT ROADprivate board and rooms. Terms mod-Beautifully situated near sea. Phone WANTED-FOUR OR FIVE ROOMED cottage, near car. Box 423 Colonist. THE CORONA--PRIVATE BOARD AND rooms, terms moderate.

A CME ROOMS, 716 YATES ST. ROOMS by day, week or month at reasonable rates on application.

At Shoal bay, 393 Colonist.

WANTED—TO RENT COTTAGE OF 4
or 5 rooms unfurnished in Victoria.
Box 428 Colonist office.

TOR RENT—STORE WITH BASEMENT
725 Yates street in the new Portland
Block, just cast of Douglas street. This
clegant fire proof store and light siry concrete basement preents a magnificent opportunity for a business in the very heart
of the business centre of Victoria. Apply to
The Portland Rooms, up stairs. TOR SALE-GOOD SAIL BOAT 28 FT pply Watson Bros., & Co., 668 Montreal St. TOR SALE-MOTOR LAUNCH, 1914 FT 4 feet beam, two cylinder engine i od condition. Price \$400. 389 Colonist.

FOR SALE-20 LOADS BLACK EARTH on Richardson street, can be moved at once. Apply G. C. Mesher & Co. FOR SALE—THREE CAMERAS AND sundries, also Eastman Film Tank. Apply G. P. O. Box 1015 City.

POR RENT-TWO STOREY AND BASE-Morn thick warehouse, fitted with elevator No. 510 Johnson street. Apply A. G. Sar-gison, Room I, Promis block or 233 Menzies street. GLADSTONE RIG - GOOD cheap. 1647 Fairfield road. FOR SALE—MASON & RISCH CLASSIC Plano nearly new, cheap. Apply office Vernon Hotel, Douglas street. SNAP_TWO CARS OF BEST GRADE

Derta prairie hay for sale, will sell any quantity, \$16.50 per ton. Will be pleased to show it to you. Phone 2436. TO LET-ROOMS AND OFFICE APPLY to 710 Fort street, near Douglas St. TOR SALE-GOOD ENGLISH WHEEL. TO RENT-LARGE MODERN OFFICES, with hot and cold water, steam heat, electric light. 628 Johnson street. AUNCH FOR SALE—TWENTY FOOT launch, 55 feet beam, fitted with 1½ horse power Erd engine, only in use on year, in perfect order. Apply C. S. Birch, Sidney, P.O. FOR RENT-MODERN OFFICES AND building, corner Broad and Johnson St. Opens June. 10th. Steam heat, hot and cold water in each room.

Sidney, P.O.

POR SALE-LAUNCH, BUILT OF YELlow cedar. Removable cabin, 25ft by
ft, 74, hp, Buffalow engine, must sell at
sacrifice. Apply 1202 Fort street, phone
R2022. L IST YOUR BOARD AND ROOMS WITH

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIPT FOR SALE-Leeming Bros., Ltd., 524 Fort street phone 748. FOR SALE-GRAND PIANO, ERNST Kaps. Cost \$1,500. \$650. Perfect condition, 177 Colonist.

D AND ROOM BY YOUNG MAN from Eastern Canada in private house, within ten minutes' of postoffice at an equitable charge. Beat of references. Answer must state price and location. Box 334. Colonist. FOR SALE—TENT 10x12 IN GOOD order, lady's bleycle nearly new, inquire 646 Superior, between 9 and 12 a.m. or six to eight p.m. A SACRIFICE—A GROCERY STORE DO-ing \$500 or \$700 a month, all fixtures. A five room cottage and ½ acre of cultivat-ed land, inside city limits. \$4,000; ½ cash Warburton & Co., 209 Goyernment street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—JESSE A LONG-dield has removed his music studio from Government street to 1309, Yates street. Two houses above Fernwood road and close to the Fort street car. Phone 1349. WANTED-INTEREST IN A BUSINESS
Fruit ranch or commercial by party
who will give services and provide \$1,000
capital. 348 Colonist. REMOVAL NOTICE—B. C. HARDWARE Co., Ltd., have removed their farm implements, buggles, wagons, etc., to 733 Johnson street, cast of Douglas street. FOR SALE-LAUNDRY AND LOT ON Simcoe street, block 29, lot 20 triangle shape. Price \$3,700. Apply 1709 Gov't St. A SHES IN ANY QUANTITY. APPLY chief engineer, power house, Empress

WANTED_FOR THREE OR FOUR months a well furnished house, 8 or 9 rooms for four adults in good locality with nice lawn or garden and all modern conveniences. Apply stating terms to Day & Boggs, 620 Fort street. VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING CO., 721 Fort street. Contracts taken by week or month. STUMP PULLERS AND ANY TOOLS RE-

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS, EVERY convenience, single or en suite. 244 Fort

FOR SALE-HALF-ACRE LOT CORNER Crescent and Irving roads, Foul

Seventree nox 1008.

Seventry Acres, Comprising 15
Seleaved theroughly, 10 sleshed in Datture, 16 alder bottom, balance bush, wells and creek, six room frame house, commodious barn, other buildings. Two miles see, one mile store, postoffice and school, Price \$5,000. Stock, etc., if desired apply "Hungartom" Maple Bay, Vancouver Island.

Real Estate and Financial As n Bidg., Government Street, B. C. Telephone 1749.



TO RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS A ten acre ranch with good buildings, situated four miles from Victoria.

\$4000-BUYS A FINE HOUSE CLOSE to car and all modern conveniences, just newly built.

MISCELLANEOUS-(Cont.) LET US SHOW YOU OUR UP-TO-DATE method of lawn-mower grinding. H. M. Wilson, 614 Cormorant St., Market Bidg. Phone 1718

FORT GEORGE TOWNSITE AND UPPER

FOR SALE—FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE, overlooking an arm of the sea, with bathroom, electric light, etc. Newly painted, over two lots. Twenty-two full bearing fruit trees, garden, lawns and chade trees. Close to car line and town. From the control of the sea of

ARGE CORNER LOT, 132 FT FRON-tage on Foul Bay road, 78 feet on Leighton street, one block from car line, good soil, sewer and water, 4325. \$250 and soil, sewer and water, 5325. \$250 and soil, sewer and control of the sewer sewe

GIVE ME CONTRACT FOR FENCING

GIX ROOMED COTTAGE, ALL MODERN.
Jot 40x147 (larger if required.) Special
bargain. Easy terms, 32300. Also nice level
lot, no rock, close to beach and car on
which I would build house to suit purchaser.
Cheap, easy terms. Apply owner, 1328
Grant street.

SMALL FARM—SOUTH SAANICH, 814 miles from Victoria on main road, 23 acres, prestry in roomed bungalow, recently painted inside and series, prestry in roomed bungalow, recently painted inside and series, from theken houses, 500 fruit trees, 1,000 strawer in the series, 200 fruit trees, 1,000 strawer in the series, 200 fruit trees, 1,000 strawer in color garden, all small fruits, about it is colored and grass. 60 chickens, ducke, three incubators, brooders, good family cow and a quantity of farm implements. A genuine going concern. \$2,000 takes immediate justession. Price \$7,000, 10 years to pay the palance. Apply J. K. Colonist office.

D. McINTOSH



\$1000 -BUYS FIVE ACRES OF LAND six miles out of town and about five minutes walk from Colwood station, partly cleared. Terms.

\$2000-BUYS A NICE HOME ON A good street. Small cash payment balance at seven per cent.

SAANICH AND METCHOSIN FARMS

A SPLENDID NEW HOME, NOT

THREE LOTS, 50x100, CORNER FERN wood and Haultain. \$450 each. Much nder value. W. C. Goode, B. C. Drug store ohnson street.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT ON VAN-couver street, near Park and car, or would exchange part payment on cottage. Postoffice box 1006.

 $F^{
m OR}$ SALE—THREE SPLENDID LOTS, 165 feet frontage with corner. Cash or terms. Apply 318 Oswego street.

eal Estate, Insurance, Money to Loan, Etc Phone 1521. Law Chambers Bastion St. SPLENDID FARM, GOOD HOUSE AND

E. HENDERSON & CO Sylvester Block, Room One, 711 Yates Street

\$15,000-WILL BUY 41% ACRES ON Quadra street, with good house and all the modern conveniences. Come at once and avoid the rush.

H. P WINSBY.

PORT ALBERNI ACREAGE AND LOTS

REMOVAL NOTICE—THOMAS CATTER , builder and general contractor, has to 921 Fort street, above Quadra FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD English cooking, moderate prices. Close to car, 162 Menzies street. GREEN HOUSES—FLAT BOTTOM BOATS, houses in stock and made to order. Jones, Capital Carpenter and Jobbing Factory, 1003 Vancouver and Yates street.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

OWNER WILL SELL TWO OF THE FIN-est lots one-third of an acre each on Cecella avenue, situated close to Burnsido road and Douglas street car line, for \$1,000 each. Terms to suit purchaser or will ex-

FOR RENT-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS best part Fort street. Every convenience. Apply 1190 Fort street. PURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR two, modern, new house. Breakfast if desired. 321 Michigan street. RENT-SUPERIOR FURNISHED cooms. 812 Gordon street, hear Empress hotel.

THE OAKS—CORNER BLANCHARD AND
Collinson streets. The only modern
coming house in Victoria. Five minutes
coll post office and all boats. Hot and
coll post office and all boats. Hot and
in each room. Rents from 116 per month

BARGAIN-TO BE SOLD AT ONCE—149
acres close to Kokallah on the E. & N.
line. 15 acres cloared and plantad, 80 acres
slashed and burnt off, 50 fruit trees all
bearing, with house, good burn and stable.
Price \$6,500. Apply P.O. Box 352.

The Bardy Nancouver Island.

TO BE SOLID—SEA FRONT ONE OF THE
The most beautiful sites on Vancouver Island, Comprising of five acres of land with
nine room house, four more rooms could
be made in gable, very suitable for sunmer resort or paying guests, good barn,
stabling, chicken houses and boat house,
five minutes walk from station and saw
stabling immediate sail, 55,500. For Saio
Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

TOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, GLANFORD ave. Seven roomed house, 100 fruit trees. \$5,500. Terms. Crease & Crease, 521 Fort street.

C. ARTHUR REA

A SPLENDID NEW FIVE ROOMED COTtage, full basement, cement floor, fur-nace and all modern. Only \$3,500, terms easy.

\$3500—BUYS A NEW FULLY MOD-from two roomed cottage in James Bay District, with pannelled and burley diningroom and beamed ceiling. Lot is 60x120. Terms.

MODERN BUNGALOW, FIVE ROOMS, sea, 12 minutes to Postoffice, Vancouver St. Terms. 83,100.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE-(Cont.)

C. H. RICHARDSON 615 Fort street, Room 1. FOR SALE.

\$2600 COTTAGE FIVE ROOMS, VIC-

\$2000 toria West,
\$4000—COTTAGE FIVE ROOMS, NIagara street on car line.
\$4500—BUNGALOW, SEVEN ROOMS,
Niagara street, car line.

\$3500 HUNGALOW, FIVE ROOMS, OAK Bay avonue.

\$4500 HOUSE EIGHT ROOMS, OSwego street, James Bay: \$2100 COTTAGE FOUR ROOMS.

\$2750 COTTAGE SIX ROOMS, WILL \$2850-HOUSE SEVEN ROOMS, TOL-

OFFERS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE properties will always be entertained. TIWO ACRES CULTIVATED LAND AT Albero avenue near Mt. Tolmie, \$2,800. \$500 cash, balance to suit at seven per cent.

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST Company, LTD. Corner Broad and View Streets.

DROPERTY IS MOVING IN THE FAIRfield estate. Improvements now under
way will soon send values up. Buy now.
WE HAVE GOOD LOTS ON MOSS NEAR
May street for \$550 on easy terms.
Water and sewer are in front of this. Also
long frontage on Howe street. (220 feet)—
for \$1,000. \$200 cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and
24 months.

CORNER ON MAY AND HOWE FO

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.

20 LOTS AT \$250 PER LOT, HIGH, DRY

SEVENTY ACRES, WITH GOOD COT-tage, stable and chicken house, only seven miles from city, good roads, good wat-er, nice location, cheap \$4,000.

FARM-34 ACRES, FINEST OF SOIL, cleared, under crop, good house and outbuildings, considerable stock, four miles from city, \$15,000, good terms.

THIRTEEN ACRES, FINE SOIL, NEARLY all cleared, nice new house, good out-buildings, good orchard, a bargain at \$5,000.

YATES STREET, GOOD BUILT, AND well arranged five room cottage, and stabling, large lot, close to high school, only \$6,000.

SCOTTISH REALTY CO. 1. Challoner Block, Yates atreet 1008, Phone 1403.

LOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—REAL catate business, spiendld location, large room completely furnished, with maps, two desks, carpet, chairs, list of properties. Price if taken immediately \$150.

SEVEN: ROOM HOUSE IN OAK 7/BAY district, large pannelled reception hall, buthroom, furnace, cement, floor in basement, large balcony, cement fence in front of house. Lot 58/12. Price 4/4,800. HOUL BAY-LOT 50x240, 100 FT. FRON tage on road. Price \$850, \$370 cast Balance \$40 per month.

HEWLINGS & CO.

\$150-PER ACRE WATERFRONT,

\$50-PER ACRE FOR 200 ACRES 814
PER ACRE FOR 300 ODD ACRES
10 miles out.

\$2000-FOR 160 ACRES SOOKE

\$150-PER ACRE FOR 100 ACRE IM-

150 CHOICE LOTS AT ALBERNI, FROM

LEE AND FRASER

\$5500-WILL PURCHASE A MODERN \$\phi 5500 \text{-WILL PURCHASE A MODENT inher rounded two story house together with two corner lots well situated near the Dallas road, the house includes all conveniences and is worth the amount ask ed exclusive of the land. This price is on by good for a few days, terms can be arranged to sulf-buyer.

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSUR-

DAVIES & LIST Real Estate and Commission Agents, 615 Yates street, Phone 192.

\$325-LOTS 60x120 LAKE HILL ES-tate, high and dry, splendled view of the surrounding district. \$6300 -Will, BUY TEN ROOMED house, concrete basement, furnace, radiators in rooms, electric light and gas. Stands on his 60x150. Chicken house, fruit treese and production. The above is a great bargain only one block from each line, and five minutes walk from postorfice.

THE CITY BROKERAGE

WE HAVE 'PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL homes listed with us, five minutes pent looking them over may save you miles of walking.

\$\frac{\pi_{\text{BIS}}}{\phi_{\text{BIS}}}\$ or waiking.
\$\phi_{\text{BIS}}^{\text{BIS}}\$ 150 - A FIVE ROOM COTTAGE ON James Bay, close to car and park, lot \$\frac{60}{2}\$ 120, \$\frac{25}{250}\$ eash and the balance route result for \$22. \text{This set at six period.} The price. Is good for one week.

rice. Is good for one week.

\$2950 - FIVE ROOMS AND LARGE hall, panelled, good basement; piped for furnace, bathroom and separate tollet, fitted pantry, not and cold water in basement and throughout house, queens evenue, close to Douglas street, \$500 cash!.

SHAW REAL ESTATE CO. Phone 1094

THIS EXCEPTIONAL OFFER FOR A

THREE BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED LOTS bounded by two street, cement walk, bounded by two street, cement walk, close to Fort street, or Belrount avenue, including a well built cottage which cost one thousand to build, chicken houses and runs, city water, etc. The price \$2,900 on easy terms. If you want a snap, one like this one is hard to find

PLUMMER & RIDEOUT Estate, Insurance Agents, 1112 Street, Phone 2392.

\$1500-BUYS A LARGE CORNER LOT in Vancouver street, one block from Beacon Hill. \$300 cash, balance one

\$1500 FOR TWO LOTS IN HOLLY wood park. The best 2 lots in this division. one-third cash, balance to

\$550 HANDLES 50x120 LOT Richardson street, between couver and Cook streets. Balance There are three really good buys.

HINKSON SIDDALL & SON P. P. Box 177 New Grand Theatre Building.

The Level Lot, OverLooking City nice view of water and mountains, 100 test, frontage. Price \$1,000 on easy terms.

NICE WATER FRONT LOTS SAANICE Arm near Mill Bay, just the place to spend the summer vacation. Price \$225, easy terms to suit.

WE HAVE A NICE PIECE OF WATER-front property at Cordovn Bay. Price \$2,500 easy terms.

Maynard & Son

We will sell at our salesrooms, 1314 Broad Street, on

Wednesday, 2 p. m.

Dry Goods, Ornaments, Cutlery, No-tions, Fancy Ware, Stationery, Knife Sharpeners, Chinaware, Lace Cur-tains, Blankets, etc. On view Tuesday afternoon

MAYNARD & SON

Stewart Williams & Co

Duly instructed by Watson Clark, Esq. will sell by public auction at his farm, "Oaklands" Dairy, Victoria, on

Thursday, June 30 A.T 10.30 A.M.

The whole of his valuable

Herd of Milch Cows

COMPRISING OVER 60 OF THE BEST GRADE DURHAM AND HOLSTEIN MILCH COWS

In the province, together with horses milk carts, cans and other parapher nalia appertaining to the milk business Lunch will be served on the ground

Important Sale Of Household Furniture Lumber for Plank Roadway for

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by Mrs. A. G. Snelling, will sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, JUNE 28 at 2 o'clock

at her residence, 1415 Stanley Avenu the whole of her

\$1850—FOR COTTAGE ONE MINUTE Household Furniture and Effects

Comprising:

Cottage Piano by Bechstein of Berlin

Drawing room—Drawing suite, comprising five pieces of malogany furniture upholstered in brocade occasion tables, whathof, wicker rocker, brass fender and irons, jardinieres, oak flower stands, pictures, portlers, lace curtains, crimments, brussels carpet, rugs, etc.
Dining room—Extension table, six dining room—Extension table, six dining room chairs, upholstered in leather, couch, sideboard, oak arm chair, wo uptolstered arm chairs, brass fender and fire from, ten set, chinaware, glassware, cushions, portlers, Brussels square, rugs, very fine roller top desk, etc.

Kitchen—Stelen tables and chairs, refrigerator, child's high chair, lindown (nearly ew), etc. Drawing room-Drawing suite, com

ator, child's high cheir, linoleum (nearly new), etc.
Hall—Cosy corner, cushions, oak hail rack, pictures. Brussels carpet, Brussels stair carpét, bruss rods, ornaments, eak pedestal and plants, etc.
The contents of three bedrooms comprising double fron and brass bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, tollet ware, wardrobe, chairs, picture linoleums, pillews, spring and top mattresses, household linen, etc.
Garden—Lawn mower, hose, garden tools, etc.

On view Monday, June 27.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

SHERIFF'SSALE

Pursuant to an order issued out of the county court of Vancouver at the suit of A. E. Hisada and K. Yusuda vs. George P. Rawding, I will on Wednesday, June 29, 1910, at 3 p. m. at my office at the court house, Vancouver, offer by sale by public auction the following lands: Lot Three hundred and seventy two (372) Sayward District. The only judgment registered against the above lands is the one under which this sale will be held which judgment was registered on July 9, 1903, and which is for the sum of \$561.40.

JASS D. HALL, Sheriff. JAS. D. HALL, Sheriff.



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve established over those portions of Lot 176, Queen Charlotte District, by reason of the surrender of said portions out of special timber licenses Nos. 31949 and 31948, surveyed respectively as Lots 633 and 317, Queen Charlotto District, is cancelled for the purpose of effecting a sale of said Lot 170, Queen Charlotte District, comprising 38 acres, more or less, to the Pacific Coast Fisherles, Limited. ROBT. A. RENWICK, Deputy Commissioner of Lands. Lands Department, Victoria. B. C., April 19th, 1910.

Mining Department.



Iron Making in China

It has long been known to engin-eers and explorers that China pos-sesses important deposits of iron ore impid coal, and that with improved economic conditions and modern maeconomic conditions and modern machinery the country might some day take an important position in the iron markets of the world. Until a few years ago, however, these resources were utilized to only a very limited extent and after very primitive methods. It is a matter of much importance, therefore, that a beginning has been made in the manufacture of iron and steel by approved modern methods, and on a large scale. It is also important that the work, though directed by Belgian and German engineers, has been financed by Chinese capital, wealthy Chinese merchants

The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

INCORPORATED 1890.

The annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the institution will be held in the City Hall, Victoria, on Wednesday, 29th Junc, at 4 o'clock p.m., Anuloss—Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending 31 May, 1910, and the election of the directors. The four following directors retire but are cligible for re-election: Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Messrs. H. E. Newton, A. C. Flumerfelt, Alexander Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can yote for

C. Flumerfelt, Alexander Wilson.
Donors and subscribers can vote for four (4) members only. The city council nominate five (5), the provincial government three (3), and the French Benevolent Society three (3), making a total of fifteen directors.

All donors of money \$50 and upwards, and annual subscribers of \$5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

A. W. MORTON, Society for the city of \$50 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

A. W. MORTON, Sec'y. Victoria, 18th June 1910.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900. Alguor Hornse Act, 1900.

I, Hugh Simpson, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910, of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Coach and Horses hotel, situated at Esquimalt, in the District of Esquimalt.

(Signature) HUGH SIMPSON.
Dated this 25th day of May, 1910.

Livery Stables

MILL WOOD AND STOVE WOOD

R. DAVERNE, 1615 Douglas St. R. DAVERNE. Tel. 97.

the City of Prince Rupert

Scaled bids will be received by the city council up to July 1, 1919, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Bids for supplying lumber for plank roadways for the city of Prince Rupert." Said bids shall be for supplying 500,000 feet B. M. of spruce lumber in sizes and lengths as required for the construction of plank roadways of vary-

fron and steel works at Hanyang. This gives an account of a plant consisting of blast furnaces of the latest German type, with steel furnaces and rolling mills which turn out rails of excellent quality and other finished steel. The methods used are not different from European or American practice, except that more hand labor the employed owing to the absences.

practice, except that more hand labor is employed owing to the cheapness of labor.

Already thes development may be said to have had an effect on the trade or this country, apart from the fact that it is supplying Chinese railroad builders with the material which they were formerly obliged to import. Last year 60,000 or 70,000 tons of basic pig were brought to New York and sold at a price which was said to return a good profit to the makers. A few menths ago The Western Iron Corporation of Seattle made a contract with the Hanyang works for pig iron, the quantity running from 36,000 tons for the first year up to a maximum of 200,000 tons in the 15 years covered by the agreement. This pig is to be used with pig from Washington ores, in making steel from Irondale; and it is to be supplied at a cost much lower than that at which iron from the Eastern States can be delivered on the Pacific coast, Moreover, the Western Company will take 100,000 tons a year of the Hanyang ores for its blast furnaces. The shipment of iron to the United States from China is a new and surprising feature in the trade.

Electricity in Coal Mines

Electricity in Coal Mines

Electricity in Coal Mines

The peculiar feature of the electric current is that, although in bulk and under great pressure enormous power can be transmitted, yet the main current can be subdivided almost indefinitely and still serve a useful purpose. Electric lighting by arcs was first applied to open air lighting, but with the invention of the incandescent lamp, electric lighting iwas carried underground. Underground lighting having proved a success, low-voltage motors were installed for haulage and pumpling. They had flexibility of control, but the cost of installations was so high, both in cables and in machines, that long-distance transmission to points far underground was almost prohibitive. The introduction of the 240-volt incandescent lamp, and the three wire system of distribution for house lighting, led to the 480-volt motor. The great reduction to the for house lighting, led to the 480-volt motor. The great reduction in the cost of cables and machines for a given power consequent on this, collowed at once by an increase in use of electricity underground, which has been maintained at an increasing rate up to the present time.

NOTICE

F. C. Dougal Estate.

Notice is hereby given that any persons having claims ngainst the above estate must sond in the same to the unifersinged on, or before the 24th day of July. A. D. 1910.

BARNARD & HÖBERTSON, 514 FORTSON, 514 FORTSU, Victoria, R. C. Solicitors for Executive.



NOTICE is hereby: given that the reserve existing in crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, situate the Range 5, Cost District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette, dated December 17th, 1908, is cancelled in so far as said reserve relates to lots numbered 1519, 1518, 1517, 1518, 1518, 1519, 1501, 1502, 1518, 1518, 1519, 1501, 1502, 1512, 1511, 1505, 1504, 1513, 1514, 1509, 1508, 1513, 1 sizes and lengths as required to the construction of blank readways of varying lengths and elevations; also50,000 feet B. M. of 3 inch spruce plank, 8 inches, 10 inches or 12 inches in width, and standard lengths, as required; also 500,000 feet B. M. of 3 inch fir plank, 8 inches, 10 inches or 12 inches in width and standard lengths, as required. All lumber to be manufactured from sound stock, free from large, loose or unsound knots, and other defects which would impair the strength of the piece. Said lumber to be delivered F. O. B. wharf, Prince Rupert. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

ERNEST A. WOODS, City Clerk.

Tenders Victoria Property

In the matter of the estate of Thomas John Partridge deceased.

Tenders (whole or part) will be received by the undersigned up to the 6th day of July, 1910, for the purchase of the following:

Street. Lot Block Houses. Street.

Caledonia avenue 735 P. No. 718-722, two 2-story, 7 rooms et Quadra street 4 5ac9 No. 1709; one two story 8 rooms. Flisquard street 6 5ac9 No. 924; one one story 5 rooms. Flisquard street 6 5ac9 Quadra street 2 5ac9 Cecllin Road 22 5ac9 Cecllin Road 31 2,9 & 12 Gorge Road 31 2,9 & 12 Gorge Road 7 20 Terms cash. The highest or any tender not necessary accepted. Turther particulars apply to. Executor for the Estate of T. J. Partridge, deceased. 518 Johnson street. P. No. 718-722, two. 2-story, 7 rooms each.
5ac9 No. 1709; one two story 8 rooms.
5ac9 No. 924; one one story 5 rooms.

NEWTON & GREER CO., LIMITED

COMPOSITION

PAINT MANUFACTURERS

office woodsecox 1326 Tharf St Yaloria B. C.

To 'the " Colonist "

Please publish the following. WARKING

It having come to our knowledge that some persons have been soliciting orders ,and taking contracts for roof painting, falsely representing that the material they apply is "NAC SLATING " Fireproof Roof Composition, manufactured by us in Victoria.

We hereby warn the public against any such persons, who, while agreeing to use this material, substitute a cheap and inflammable concection, detrimental instead of beneficial to roofs. This can be guarded against only by those interested seeing that every package supposed to contain " NAG " Composition, bears our trade mark, "NAG". and the full name . Newton & Greer Co. Ltd. We also notify the public that all our representatives who

wellight orders are furnished with written authority from us to enable them to book contracts in our name, to be done by our mengin which case it is guaranteed that none but the genuine material will be used and the same properly applied- in order to prevent roof fires, stop leaks, etc., etc. Interested parties can obtain further particulars on application.

Newton Greer Co .Ltd.

per S. M. Managar.

CITY OF VICTORIA

A complete list of Local Improvement works, authorized by Bylaw, from time to time, will be found posted on the Bulletin Board at the main entrance to the City Hall.

Names of Non- Requisitioners.	Property.	Portion of Assessment
Emmanuel Baptist Church Angus McKeown Fernwood A. K. Grayson wood Mrs. R. J. MacLaughlin John Creed (Senior) S. Perry Mills Sarah A. Moore J. McAlister	Lot 4 of Lot 36, Lots 25 and 26, Blk. Lot 1, Bks. 37-8, Fer. Pt. Blk 62, Fernwood Pt. Blk, 60, Fernwood Pt. Blk, 60, Fernwood	R. \$860.00 Bk 39, 330.00 33, Fern- nwood 414.00 d 145.00 270.00 1 227.25
WELLINGTON J. DOWLES City Clerk's Office, Vic	R. C. M. C., storia, B. C., June 25, 1	010.

I construct permanent sidewalks on both NOTICE sides of said street with curbs and gut-ters, including cost of lateral sewer surface drain, and water connections.

NOTICE TAKE NOTICE, that I, S. Caffini, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria, B. C., at the next sitting thereof, for transfer of the liquor license now held by me in respect of the Albion saloon, situate on the corner of Yates street and Waddington Alley, Victoria, B. C., to D. McDonald and Alexander McLean.

McLean.
Dated this 26th day of May, 1910.
S. CAFFINI. NOTICE

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY, GIVEN that NOTICE IS HEREBY, GIVEN that the Victoria Dock Company, Limited, having its registered office in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, is applying to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in Council for approval of the area plans, site and description of works proposed to be constructed in the waters of the Victoria harbor, being on the lands situate lying and being in the city of Victoria aforesaid, and known, numbered and described as lot five, of block seventy, Victoria City, according to the official map thereof, and has deposited the area and site plans of the proposed works and a description thereof with the Minister of Public Works at Ottaws, and a duplicate thereof with the Registra General of Titles in the Land Registra General of Titles in the Land Registra Columbia, and that the matter of the said application will be proceeded with at the expiration of one month from the time of the first publication of this notice in the "Canada Gazette."

Dated this second day of June, 1810. VICTORIA DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

Dated this second day of June, 1810. VICTORIA DOCK COMPANY, LTD.



NOTICE is hereby given that the Re-NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing on crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, and situate in Cassiar District, notice of which bearing date June 20th, 1908, was published in the British Columbia Gazette, dated July 2nd, 1908, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK, Deputy Commissioner of Lands.

Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., June 16th, 1910.

NOTICE

In the Supreme Court of British Co-lumbia.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lars J. Andersin, Deceased, Intestate and In the Matter of the Official Adminis-

In the Matter of the Official Administrators Act:

NOTICE is hereby given that under an order granted by the Honorable Mr. Justice Gregory, dated the 4th day of June, A. D. 1910, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the security for due performance of the works. The cheques will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Will Montelth, School of the per cent. of estimate, to be held as exact the per cent. of estimate, to be held as evently for due performance of the works. The cheques will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Chairman Hospital Building Committee, Ladysmith, B.C. plans may be seen at—

S. F. Birds, 301 Loo Building, Vandouter, B.C.

S. Drake Hardware Store, Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

WM. MONTEITH, Official Administrator.

NOTICE

In the matter of Waites Brothers, lock-smiths, etc., and in the matter of an action in the supreme court of Brit-ish Columbia between George Frank Waites, plaintiff, and James Waites,

ish Columbia between Waites, defendant.

All creditors of and all persons having claims against the above named firm are required forthwith to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, together with proof thereof to me, the Receiver and Manager of the said firm, at my office, 620 Fort street, Victoria, British Columbia.

In the event of any creditor or claimant not sending in such particulars and proof on or before the 10th day of July, 1519, he will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before his claim is proved.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1910.

ROBT, S. DAY,

Receiver and Manager.

F. O.

A special meeting of Victoria Arie No. 12, Fraternal Order of Eagles, will be held on Wednesday, June 29th at 8 p.m. for the purpose of class initiation and other business. All Eagles are requested to attend.

W. H. P. SWEENEY, Worthy Pres

Births Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

MARRIOTT—On June 25, at 731 Vancouver street, Victoria, the wife of
Guy W. Marriott, Strathcona, Alta., of
a daughter.

BUTLER—In this city on the 24th Inst., at the residence, 966 Fairfield Itoad, Capt. John William Butler, Sr. aged 80 years, a native of Newfound-land.

laind.
The funeral will take place on Monday, June 27, 1910, from the residence as above at 2:30 p.m., interment taking place in Ross Bay cemetery.
Friends please accept this intimation. No flowers by request. PAINE—At the residence, 227 Ontario street, Mrs. Jessie Elizabeth Paine, wife of George Paine. The deceased was a native of Liverpool, England, aged 34 years.
The funeral will take place from the residence, Monday at 2 o'clock.

Granite and Marble Works Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock

and werkmanship. A. STEWART Cor., Yates and Blanchard Sts.



Members of Far West Ledge, No. 1, and Victoria Ledge, No. 17, are requested to meet at Castle Hall, Pandora and Douglas streets, Sunday, June 26, at 2, p. m., for the purpose of decorating the graves of our departed brethren. Members of the Fythian Sisters and visiting brethren are invited. Bring your badges. ren are inc...badges.
J. L. SMITH,
Secy, Joint Committee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to July 4th, 1910, for the building of Ladysmith Public Hospital, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by S. F. Birds, A.R.I.B.A.

Tenders must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, payable to treasurer of hospital, Mr. L. M. DeGex, of ten per cent, of estimate, to be held as security for due performance of the works. The cheques will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Wm. J. Forbes Robertson, A.R.A.I.C., Chairman Hospital Building Committee, Ladysmith, B.C. Plans may be seen at—

Victoria, B.C. City Clerk's Office, Ladysmith, B.C.

侧世 CONNECT WITH US and you'll be sure of a good connec-tion. All plumbing goes wrong if the connection isn't right.

WE CONNECT JOINTS SO THEY

DON'T LEAK

Pretty good assurance to give the public, isn't it? That's the way we do business, though, by guaranteeing our FOR GOOD PLUMBING ENGAGE

The Colbert Plumbing& Heating Co., Ltd.

Phone 552

Re Paving of Fernwood Road Between Fort Street and Gladstone
Avenue

The City Council having received a regulsition under the provisions of Section 50, sub-section 148 of the Municipal Clauses Act, from a majority of the owners of property on Fernwood Road, between Fort street and Gladstone avenue, that the said portion of Fernwood Road, between Fort street and Gladstone avenue, that the said portion of Fernwood Road, between Fort street and Gladstone avenue, that the said portion of Fernwood Road, between Fort street and Gladstone avenue, that the said portion of Fernwood Road, between Fort street and Gladstone avenue, that the said portion of Fernwood Road, who have not signed said requisition, that the City Council has determined that said work as requisitioned, that the City Council has determined that said work as requisitioned, that the City Council has determined that said work as requisitioned, that the City Council has determined that said work as requisitioned for be carried out.

The names of the owners of the property on said portion of Douglas street who have not signed the requisition and whose property will be assessed for the work, together with the estimated cost of the same, and the proportion that the various portions of real property on the property on the property of the council; and the city assessor as aforesaid having been adopted by the council; Notice is hereby Given that

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said reports are open for inspection at the office of the city assessor. City Hall, Douglas street, and that unless a petition against any proposed work of local improvement above mentioned, signed by a majority of the owners of the land or real property to be assessed for such improvement, and representing at least one-half of the value of the said land or real property, is presented to the council within 15 days from the date of the first publication of this notice, the council will proceed with the proposed improvement upon such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement as the council may by bylaw in that behalf regulate and determine.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LTD (Established 1808.)

Capital and Funds for security of policy holders exceeds \$26,000,000

The undersigned has succeeded to the agency of this company formerly held by the Stuart Robertson Company, Ltd., and will give prompt attention to all communications regarding new business or alterations required on existing policies. Please address all comunications to J. G. ELLIOTT, Special Agent for Vancouver Island. 1212 Broad St., Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 150. Phone 660.

- 1 PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Office Annex.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed tenders for "Alterations, Office Annex. Parliament Buildings," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Thursday, the 30th inst. for certain alterations and repairs to a frame building situated in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

ings, Victoria.

Drawing, specifications, contract form, and form of tender may be seen on and after Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the office of the Department of Public Works, Parliament Buildings, Victoria. torla.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, in a sum of \$600, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when he called upon to do so, or when he falls to complete the work contracted for.

The chaques or certificates of deposit

The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the form supplied, signed by the actual signature of the tenderer and inclosed in the envelope turnished. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

NOTICE I, Alexander Simpson hereby give notice that one month from the date hereof I will apply to Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Half Way House hotel, situated at Eaquimalt, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910, and for a transfer of the license to Charles Wesley Davey.

A. SIMPSON.

NOTICE

not permitted to land on Section 96, Esquimaalt District, otherwise known as Rosebank.

June 13th, 1910.

SAMUEL HARRISUN & GU.

Fiscal Agents for the Main Reef Mining Co. The property of this com-

Stewart, B. C., and Prince Rupert, B. C.

pany adjoins that of the Stewart Mining and Devolopment Co.

MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS STORED AND DISTRIBUTED Duncan's Warehouse

Wegotishia Warehouse Receipts

issued. Furniture and Mousehold

PREE

Phone 1665.

Goods carefully handled. Stone Building and Low Insurance,

Monkey Brand Bolly offens "Tenton at

535 Yates St.

J. M. HUGHES, Secretary. Advertise in THE COLONIST tecks, and all kinds of cutters of

We Make Window Blinds to Order. Ring Up the Drapery Department.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

The Vacuum Cleaner, the Most Up-to-Date House Cleaner. Ring Up the Carpet Department.

Many Economies Await You Here, Monday

For Monday's selling we have selected a very strong list of bargains, although in many cases we are not using comparative figures, yet the prices as shown here should speak for themselves. A careful glance through the many items will be of interest to you.

Carpet Mat Lengths, Monday, Worth \$3

or Sample Ends of Carpets. These run in lengths of a yard and a half, some considerably more. They consist of Wilton and Axminster grades, about 150 in all. A beautiful assortment of colorings to se lect from. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00. Monday \$1.25

Hair Treatment

There are many different kinds of hair tonics, restorers and dandruff cures on the market, some good, some useless, but by careful observation we have selected those that have proved most beneficial. See the following list and the reasonable prices:

\$1.00 and45¢ Allen's Hair Restorer....\$1.25 Luby's Hair Restorer.... 50¢ Howard's Hair Renewer

Lambert's Hair Growth.

7 Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower, 90c and . . 45¢
Sutherland Sisters' Shampoo45¢ 7 Sutherland Sisters' Col-

Bay Rum, genuine Gold Violet-scented Parrafin Lime Cream and Glycer-Bearine 45¢

Calvert's Shampoo, jar... 35¢ Lambert's Tar Shampoo

Ladies' Hose, Monday, at - 150

Ladies' Cotton Hose, full fashioned legs with double soles and spliced

ankles, seamless throughout. The colors are tan and black, and are fast colors. All sizes 81/2, 9, 91/2 and 10. Monday, pair 15¢

Fancy Veilings at 25c, Monday

Net Veilings of fancy meshes, some with spots and fancy designs. Some of the colors are saxe blue, champagne, mauve, purple, grey, browns, navy and black. Regular values up to 75c. Monday, yard 25¢

Capital Range, Complete, \$40



little range cannot he found, and a most The Capital Range is designed to fill the wants of a small family. You will

High Priced Quality in a Low Priced Range

As will be seen by the illustration, there are six holes, 18-in. oven, sectional top, duplex grates, drop fire door, pouch feed. Price, with warming closet, \$40.

Refrigerators for Little Money

A roomy Ice Chest with drainer, double heat proof ilid, sliding shelf, and ample space. All interior parts are zinc-coated and outside is finished with oak

Special Prices Tomorrow

Parlor Brooms, phenomenal reduction in price for today only. A good corn broom, four sewn 25¢ Handy Sleeve Board, well named and well liked. Medium size. Today10¢

True Economy in the Curtain Department

Bon Femme Curtains, Values from \$5.00

These consist of a splendid quality Bon Femme Curtain. They are odd lines, to be sure—that's our reason for marking them down to such a low figure. We want to make doubly sure of their clearance. Usually these were sold at \$5.00 to \$6.75. Monday choose them at \$2.50

Union Wool Rugs, 7ft. 6 in. x 9 ft., Monday, \$3.75

to \$6.75 for

\$3.75 is but a fraction of their real value. They are in a number of very desirable designs and colorings. We don't mean to say that this is a reduced price, but what we do say is that they are excellent value at this price. Better come in Monday and select one at\$3.75

Only a few days ago these suits were selling at \$7.50. Since

they were reduced we have sold a tremendous lot of them. They are in all the season's popular shades, in twopiece effects, in plain and stripe effects. Made o cotton and linen repp. Monday special price\$4.90



here early Monday morning.

A Grand Opportunity to Save on Waists and Muslin Blouses.

Monday, Each,

Special value indeed is being offered here Monday in Ladies' Muslin Blouses, dainty effects and captivating styles. They are very prettily embroidered down front, and made with narrow tucks. Collars trimmed

26 inch Natural Pongee. Regular price 45c and 50c. 35¢ 34 inch Natural Pongee. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25....85¢ 34 inch Natural Pongee. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50..**\$1.00** There is only a limited quantity of these lines. So be

Pongee at Very Special Prices, Mon. Unheard of Values in Dress Goods 31 inch Special Heavy Serge for boys' knickers. Regular

There is Plenty Room for an Overcoat Yet. Let Us Show You Our Range of Serviceable Ones at \$10, Up.

Most pronounced is a term which can be correctly used in describing the styles this season in Men's Overcoats. Smart and snappy to a degree, yet far away from extreme fads. They are simpler, more conservative, built along graceful to lit and hang well. st in the first place is a consideratio ceive out of one of these coats. While we carry a stock of Men's Toppers and full length Overcoats at all prices, we

Economic Mothers Are Daily Realizing What the Spencer Store Can Do for them in the Matter of Boys' Clothing

During the past spell of fine weather our assistants in the section devoted to the wants of the little man have been kept extremely busy. This continuous stream of customers is attributed to the fact that we can offer a better assortment and better value. In purchasing Boys' Clothing these are two important factors to be considered. We exert every effort to see that only clothes that will withstand the steady strain of boyhood days, for naturally, as the old proverb is, "Boys must be boys"-they must jump around, otherwise your doctor bill would be greater. The best way to save this and add to the little fellow's appearance, is good clothes. These we can give to you at a price that is right.



Children's Rompers, 1 to

able to purchase a pair at very economical prices. These are made of exceptionally strong gingham and denim. Sizes range from 1 to 4 years. On display in Broad Street windows. Monday,.....50¢

Men's Fancy Wash Vests, 75 Monday, at - - -

Every man who has 75c to spare should not lose sight of this opportunity. If you cannot come down your-self, send some one. Greater value could not be wished for. They are in stripe and small polka dot effects, fine quality material and well made. Mon-

A Big Shipment of New York Hand Bags at Special Prices

Black Seal Leather Bags, moire lined, with inside Black Seal Leather Bags, lined with leather, outside Black Seal Bags, German silver frame, leather lined, inside purse, strap handles. Each\$3.00 Black Seal Bags, with tan kid lining, double strap han-Black Walrus Bag, outside pockets, with double strap Large Size Black Seal Bags, leather lined safety pocket, with purse, heavy leather frame. Each Hand Bags, in brown and green seal leather, gilt frames, jewel settings. Each\$7.50 Leather Lined Seal Bags, in manve, green and brown, with jeweled frames and inside purse. Each \$10.50 Genuine Pigskin Bags, lined with leather, outside

Rockers Special for Monday at

Rockers built of hardwood, finished golden, cob seat, spindle back and sides, with embossed head rest. Special\$1.75



Photo Supplies Priced Low

Full stock of Photo Mounts at the lowest possible prices-Dark Room Lanterns, Ferrotype Plates, Tripods (plate holders), Candles, Printing Frames, Trays and many other things that go to make up the ama-

Vellington	Price, per roll	40¢
	Price, per roll	

21/4 x 21/4. Price, per roll
Wellington Plates— 43/4 x 61/2 Per dozen 65¢ 41x 5. Per dozen 50¢ 31/4 x 41/4. Per dozen 50¢ 61/4 x 81/2. Per dozen \$1.50 5 x 7. Per dozen \$1.00
S. C. P. Lantern Plate, 31/4 x 41/4. Per dozen
Wellington—Slow Contact Paper— glossy or mat surface, in all different sizes— 2½ x 4¼. Price, packet of 15 sheets for
Toning and Fixing Solution. Per bottle25¢
Metal Quinol Developer. Per bottle
Pyrogallol Powder. Per box
Wideships Danie D. 1

The Color





A RUM DOWN GOVERNMENT CHIEF DAVIS AND HIS AUTO

A DISPLAY AT HEADQUARTERS

The Victoria Fire Brigade is no longer a subject of criticism by the fire underwriters. This sounds like "damning with faint praise," but it is nevertheless probably the strongest sible the reforms which he has effected. tribute which could be paid to the department the readiest to blame, the slowest to praise.

The pictures reproduced show the brigade responding to an alarm, the big engine with the three fine greys on the run down Governwith chemical attachment, and the apparatus from the central hall drawn up before headquarters.

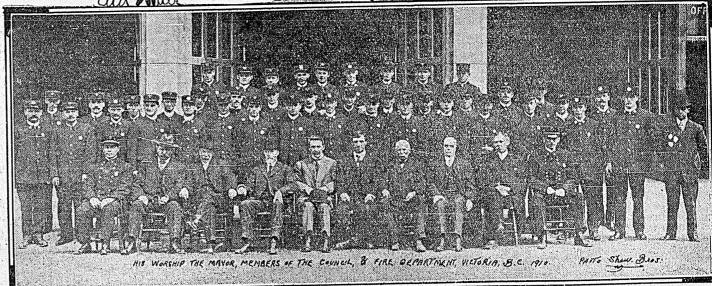
The group picture shows the members of the brigade with the Chief and sub-Chief seated in front, with the Mayor and various members of the aldermanic board.

To the fire wardens as well as to Chief Davis much credit is due. They have consistently supported the Chief and have made pos-

In the past six months the efficiency of the as re-organized, rehabilitated and renewed by department has been added to by the addition Fire Chief Davis. The fire underwriters are of much needed new apparatus, more men and always a fire department's most severe critics, the installation of the salt water high pressure system for the business district.

The new fire alarm system and the method by which gongs at the different street corners sound the alarm when the brigade is responding to a call, in order that the streets may be ment street; the chief in the new motor-car cleared and the apparatus permitted to pass without interference, has worked admirably. Red lights at night on the posts where the gongs are situated still further serve this pur-

The value of the motor chemical is great indeed. Often it is able to arrive at the scene of the blaze and quench it many minutes before the balance of the apparatus arrives.



THE MAYOR MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Life in the Empire Overseas

Under the caption, "Life in the Empire Overseas," the Rev. Arthur Beanlands, late rector of Christ Church Cathedral, has contributed the following to "The Field, the Country Gentleman's Newspaper":

It might be thought that the mass of literature provided by Government and emigration company agencies is so great that all that is necessary nowadays is to refer prospective settlers to such sources of information. It has, however, been the lot of the writer to find tha emigrants require a great deal of supplemental knowledge, which may either be conveyed to them by word of mouth, if they will but take the pains to listen, or must be derived from personal experience at the extra cost which personal experience always entails. The prospective settler is generally in a hurry, sanguine but vague in his expectations, ready to imagine that he has nothing to do but to "get there' order to qualify for a life with which he is wholly unfamiliar, and to secure a maintenance for which he has very little to offer in return.

The first question a young man should an-

swer for himself when he contemplates so grave a change as leaving his native country is -- "What have I got to give to the land that receives me? Have I the health, the habits, the training, the knowledge that will make me really acceptable, and worth while paying for? If it is merely my capital that is wanted, depend upon it that I shall soon become dissociated from my only valuable asset." And this leads to the next question, which he should unflinchingly face, "Do I want to make a living, or do I want to get on in the world?" Let him remember that there is nothing discreditable in the first of these alternatives. It would probably be far better for the majority of emigrants if they would frankly realise that their reason for going abroad is because they cannot make a living at home. But the writer has known whole families, who, in spite of this patent fact, have expected the welcome of a Transatlantic community, and all the little luxuries it has to offer, and have "grudged if they were not satisfied," under the impression, it would seem, that it was as much the privilege as the duty of their new associates to pro-vide for them, and that handsomely. On the in believing that he has the capacity to make a fortune, even in a country where he is told fortunes are to be made. The writer has seen many fortunes acquired from very small be-ginnings in British Columbia, and yet by no means have the majority of his acquaintances acquired fortunes. And, least of all, perhaps, has a settler the right to calculate upon exceedingly profitable returns from that which is the truest and best of the emigrant's ambitions the life of the farm. The man and woman who can contemplate bravely and can surmount courageously the difficulties of a country life where servants and labourers are practically non-existent, who can patiently extend their little homestead while they rear a healthy brood to dwell in it, are probably doing better by their country and for themselves than if they had found a gold mine, or bought up a railway terminus. Yet how frequently in the course of visits to agricultural settlements has been heard the moan, "There's no money in No money in farming! And, how, then, do all these strong hearty people live from year to year, and gradually increase the value of their lands by clearing and cultivating, and pay off their mortgages, and leave a few thousand dollars behind them, and fine sons and daughters to follow them, if there be no money in farming? Has not all this gradual betterment and increased cost something, even if it was all the expenditure of their own labor? Does it not represent the wage of a thrifty life capitalised? And what more creditable way of making money than this can there be?

There is one very great difference which has to be taken into account between the conditions of the north-west Provinces of Canada, east of the Rockies, and those of the shores of the Pacific and mainland of British Columbia. Nature has prepared the former for the plough, man has to prepare the latter. In a forest region such as is found there, and such as once undoubtedly existed over the greater part of Britain, the value of the land is largely represented by the cost of clearing. Emigrants are frequently staggered by what seems to them the enormous price asked for improved farms. They are even more overwhelmed when confronted with the "land" which they are told they may pre-empt from the Government. It is a dense and tangled forest of 160 acres, not distinguishable from the illimitable forest which stretches beyond it. It is perhaps ten miles from the nearest settlement, and though, through the munificence of generations of good administrators, the trunk roads are better than many a country road in the older provinces or the neighbouring States, access for some miles has probably to be gained over a mere trail. To the experienced backwoodsman such conditions present no insuperable difficulties. He soon spies out the alder bottom, which he determines upon making the nucleus of his farm. He points with actual glee to the swampy thicket of 10 acres or so, which he knows he can clear soonest, and which covers the rich, black soil that will "grow something." very absence of a road is a positive advantage, for will not the making of one provide him with remunerative employment under Government pay? So there he builds his shack and thither he brings his wife and little ones, and by arduous labor and unsparing energy he carves out that "improved farm" which a few years afterwards may grace the list of the real estate agent, and invite the at-

Under the caption, "Life in the Empire tention of some later emigrant who wants to purchase a homestead.

I am speaking from personal knowledge, and well within the mark when I estimate such clearing to cost all the way from £10 to £200 an acre. Of course, at the latter price it would never pay, except for town site purposes, and very little that could be contracted for so low as the former. Thus, it will readily be understood that in order to make any sort of profit commensurate with the labour of the first cultivator an improved farm of 160 acres with 10 or 20 acres cleared, fenced, and with farm buildings, however rough, must comamnd a price of from £500 to £1,000 or so. I have often been struck with the low price at which holdings are from time to time offered; it is to be feared in these cases that someone has sacrificed a great deal of time and toil for very little remuneration, and that necessity, rather than value, sets the price. As against such cases as these, there must be chronicled the speculative accretions of the unearned increment, due to new railways, new town sites, and the general determination of population in this or that direction. No one can calculate with any degree of certainty upon these things when making a The prospect is often extended to dazzle the eyes of the newcomer, perhaps honestly, perhaps to blind him to more practical Although the questions of market and transportation are of vital importance to every agriculturist, a speculative rise should be the last thing he should take into consideration; good water, good soil, a good aspect, and good present value are of infinitely more

The attention which has been given to fruit farming of recent years, both on Vancouver's Island and the mainland, has somewhat altered the circumstances of settlement. For one thing, it has made possible the subdivision of farms in choice localities, and their sale at very enhanced prices. Wonderful stories are told of the profit to be derived from small acreages, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of many of these statements. What the ordinary man generally does not take sufficiently into account is the personal factor. It is not every man who has the business capacity to make a great financial success of fruit farming, even where he has the industry and natur-It may fairly be doubted whether ordinary mixed farming, with all that may be said in disparagement of it, is not better adapted to the capacity of an average man of small business training than such a many-sided occupation as the fruit grower's. Still, there will be always those who are ready to try the experiment, and amongst them the fittest will suc-There is no doubt every advantage in the way of climate, soil and market, and there is an amount of attention, encouragement, and supervision provided by the Government which are sadly lacking in the Mother Country. The qualities to be supplied are those of the emigrant. You can lead a horse to the water, but the draught of prosperity is only for those that

I am often asked, "How does the cost of living in British Columbia compare with that at home?" It is a question for which statistics alone are inadequate to provide the right answer, because it stands to reason that in a tariff-protected country like Canada manufactured articles will be more expensive, and many other commodities will share in this ap-Then, too, the exceedingly high price of labor, in all its branches, increases the cost of living in every direction where local labor has to be reckoned with as an element of production and distribution. And yet, notwithstanding these considerations, the paradox holds good that it may be found cheaper in the long run to live in a dear country than in The writer remembers many years ago being present when this question discussed between two the then Chief Justice of the Province, Sir Matthew Begbie, and the admiral of the Pacific Squadron. The former maintained that for a man with a limited income of, say, £500 and a family, life in British Columbia could be made delightful which at home would be unendurable. It is not in the cost of what is required, but in the extended range of the things no longer needed that the saving is effected. while the many pursuits of the country gentleman, which can only be indulged in by the rich or as a hanger-on of rich friends in the old country are in the Canadian Far West brought within reach of every man who has the time and inclination to follow them. It is true that sport entails labor and bags are relatively small; but neither the arduousness of the occupation nor the scarcity of the prey is any real deterrent to a sportsman, and the opportunity of going off and catching a few fish or shooting a few birds whenever inclination prompts in the season must be set against the bigger bags of the more seldom occasion at home.

But there are many considerations other than that of sport which commend the yeoman life to the settler. Where expensive schools do not exist and education in all its grades is undertaken by the Government, parents soon come to realise that it is possible to bring up a family decently and efficiently without the necessity of self-impoverishment. To many the idea of sacrificing those graces of culture which are associated with education at an expensive public school in England, and which are not, it must be confessed, always procurable even at such a cost, seems an economy least justifiable of all. But in a new world, with modified theories resulting from practical experience, a juster estimate of essentials is

generally formed, and it is found that where there are no servants and few neighbors the tone of the family is of greater importance in the formation of character than the tone of the school. At any rate, the deplorable failure of the ordinary English school and college education to equip a man for the battle of life is sufficiently patent to reconcile the gentleman of means to the hard necessity of depriving his boys of that type of schooling which perhaps cost his own father so much with so ittle to show for it. The writer has no inter tion of decrying a system which has manifold advantages for those who can afford the cost and utilise the result. But there are many who can do neither, and who still feel compelled by the example of their more wealthy friends to give their children at great personal sacrifice the benefits of a "good education." When the finished product in the shape of a young graduate or public school boy, with perhaps the added disability of two or three years spent in making up his mind, is at length thrown on the colonial market, he finds himself, instead of being esteemed "a little lower than the angels, regarded as a poor sort of casual labourer, whom it is charity to employ, and whom pity alone saves from contempt.

There are two ways of saving a young Englishman from so humiliating a fate. If the whole family can be transported to grow up into the life of the people, he and his brothers will at least have the chance of starting fair in race where the prizes are most numerous in almost every course of life. Or, failing this, if his father and mother, after giving him such dvantages of education in a good school as their circumstances can afford to the age of fifteen or sixteen, will make up their minds to send him off at a still teachable age to be apprenticed to a practical farmer of good character for a couple of years more, then, when he would otherwise be reckoned a useless encumbrance, he will find himself ready and able to employ his trained intelligence and what little capital he may command to the very best advantage in his new home. The time will probably come when a widowed mother or homeless sisters will need his support, or when he may be wanting to found a family of his own. Then, instead of the enforced bachelorhood of the homeless wanderer or the more shameless existence of a remittance man, dependent on he scanty savings of his womenfolk at home, he will have become worthy of the country which has received him and creditable to the nation from which he has sprung.

FUTILE FABLES

A certain literary man of considerable eminence, and greatly addicted to long walks, at one time progressed even further than was his wont, and happened on a hamlet wherein distinct evidences of rejoicing were in progress.

"Tell me," said he to one of the inhabitants who stood by, "what is going on in this village today? for it is obviously an occasion of mirth and joy, and I fain would hear what is the cause thereof."

"The fact is," said the other, "that we now celebrate the birthday of the oldest of our inhabitants. She is today a matron of ninety-seven years of age."

"Do you tell me this?" exclaimed the literary fellow. "That is indeed most interesting news; and now explain to me, I beg of you, the identity of the man with the dreadfully sad countenance, who walks by the old lady's

"Oh, that," said the other, "is her son-inlaw. He has been keeping up the payments of her life insurance policy for the last thirtyfour years."

The moral which this little fable teaches us is that endurance is all right enough in its way, but that the average man prefers its possession for his motor car, rather than for those of his relatives from whom he has expectations

THE MAPLE TREE

A foolish little maple tree,
O mad and wanton thing.
To toss away your winter's gray
Because one bird should sing!

Light-hearted little maple tree That mocks the wintry moon With kiss of green and summery sheen From finger-tips of June!

O fond and foolish maple tree, A-shiver in the cold Because you heard the foolish word Some foolish robin told!

For, sad and simple maple tree,
The White Frost came along
And chilled your blood and killed your
bud

And drove away the Song!

—Arthur Stringer in Hampden's.

AT THE DOOR

One day the front door bell at our house rang loudly. Aunt Sabriny, colored, who has lived with us for more than four decades, and knows all our visitors, hurried off to the door. We heard her in conversation a moment, and then she came back, vouchsafing no explanation.

"Who was it, Aunt Sabriny?" I inquired.
"Aw, jest some fool pusson lookin' fer the wrong number," she said.—Woman's Home Companion.

BUT NOT A TANK

Indignant Wife—"You talk about having 'meandered all over the neighborhood' while you were waiting for your breakfast! You haven't been out of your hed!"

haven't been out of your bed!"

Husband (half awake): "Well, didn't you ever see a river meander without getting out of its bed?"—Chicago Tribune,

Danger of Versatility

poor-opinoonnoonnoonnonnoonnoonno

It is not easy for every man to find his true vocation. Some men are plainly born to do one thing. Their bent is shown in early childhood. The Chinese have a convenient theory that a baby shows by its choice of one among a number of articles placed before it just what it can best do, and what it therefore should be trained to do. If it picks up a pen, it will be a writer, if it selects a coin, banking is the predestined occupation, if a book is chosen, the child is sure to be a scholar. It would be a very fine thing if every man's occupation could be chosen so easily. If one asks a young boy what he intends to be, he is likely to get the answer, "I don't know."

Some boys confess that they would like to be soldiers of fortune; others would elect to be explorers; still others would like to build automobiles, operate wireless apparatus, and, above all, construct aeroplanes and fly like Glenn Curtiss. The average parent is glad to discern in the child some definite, wholesome proclivity manifesting itself at a tender age. It may be a boy wants a rifle, and his father is pleased to find his son practising at a target and learning to "keep his rifle and himself just so." Perhaps a chest of carpenter's tools is the object of the young idea. The instinct toward the workshop deserves parental encouragement. It is a great thing when a boy has learned to make the simplest articles of furniture neatly and

Any sort of artistic talent is to be cherished and indulged. There was a boy who was seemingly "dull and muddy-mettled." His responses when you spoke to him were numbwitted. He was given to fits of sullenness or outright anger; he brooded and was melancholy. Somehow or other he disclosed a singular talent for modelling in clay. His parents had the good sense to aid and abet this manifestation in every possible way. They gave him a capable and sympathetic instructor, who placed before the lad inspiring pictures and statuary of the great masters. The newfledged sculptor made a truly beautiful study of Watts' "Sir Galahad." He transformed his own clay in the process, as well as the argillaceous substance, and he was moulding his own character as he wrought in the plastic ma-

Some Are Fortunate

It has been the salvation of many a vouth to strike suddenly upon his lifework. It has been the misfortune of some men that they have hunted aimlessly and restlessly, on into middle life, for the mode in which they might most valuably employ themselves without quite finding what they sought. It is supposed to be a compliment to savof a man that he is versatile. His versatility may be his sorrowful misfortune.

Here is a man who could not choose when he was roung what he would do when he was older. His hand turned easily to many things. His teachers praised him as clever. His relatives duoted his odd, bright savings. His father and his mother mollycoddled him and gave him preferential treatment over their ther children. When he ent to college there ras no definite trend in his curriculum beyond the attainment of that general culture, which after all, the best thing college has to give But he postponed the consideration of what should be his calling afterward. He delivered a brilliant thesis or commencement day, and a career was prophesied for him. He tried the law. But it grew monotonous waiting for someone to heed the legend on his shingle and give him a retainer. He went into the minis-He liked to talk from the pulpit well enough, but the parish work he had no heart in; he shrank from the confidences of commonplace people--uncultured sometimes to the nether extreme of illiteracy. Then he began to write books, and in the seclusion of the study great imaginations possessed his mind and soul, and he committed them to paper. But the publishers were not similarly ecstatic when he submitted to their cold commercial scrutiny what he had written. And his work as a clergyman suffered from his studious neglect of his pastoral care. He resigned and became a teacher. At first he was very enthusiastic over his pupils and his work. Presently they wearied him. The work did not seem big enough for a grown man. Others of inferior mental calibre could do it just as well. He went back to his book-writing, and now ekes out a meagre sub-sistence by contributions to the magazines. His wife and four children, no doubt, are proud to see their father's name in print, but they are not so proud as he is.

It is well to be suspicious of a musician who plays a number of instruments. He is not likely to play any one of them well. He may astonish a vaudeville audience, but he will not convince the connoisseur. There are men who can build lighthouses and paint pictures and write books and do full justice to a tripartite vocation, but the vast majority, in order to excel, must concentrate and specialize upon one clear-cut and carefully insulated vocation. Edward Everett Hale just came short of greatness because he tried to do too many things. It is possible for a man to be a great physician and a novelist; it is likewise possible to be a clergyman and to produce a "best seller," but in most learned professions it is far wiser to choose either the science or the muse for one's devoted, exclusive attention. The marriages of true minds are not morganatic alliances.

The wise man is he who finds out as early in life as he is able the thing which he can do to best advantage, and then bends his whole

energies to achieve success in that particular business. The unwise man is he in whom the habit of restlessness has become confirmed by perpetual experimentation, leaving behind him a trail of incompleteness and unsuccess, inchoate enterprises and half-baked inceptions, as the immature fruits of his versatility.

'SOME ANECDOTES OF SCOTLAND

As head of Scotland Yard's criminal investigation department for many years, Sir Robert Anderson came into touch with all sorts of wrongdoing, and was at the unraveling of every kind of plot which can be hatched in the prolific brain of the expert modern rogue. In Blackwood's Magazine of London he gives some instances of the lighter kinds of crime, especially dealing with the thief, both in large and small way of business, his methods, and the best stratagems for frustrating them. He describes some artifices of the advertising trickster, the men who supply the credulous with enlargements of photographs for nothing, and give timekeepers as free gifts to those who will buy a suitable watchchain. In this latter connection he writes:

"A good story is told of two great Irishmen, both of whom are now gone from us—the late Archbishop Plunket and Fr. Healy, the well known parish priest of Bray. Making their way to Bray railway station, one morning, the priest urged that they should hurry, but the prelate's appeal to his watch convinced him that they had ample time. They arrived to see the train for Dublin disappearing. The archbishop's apologies were lavish. He pleaded that he had always unbounded faith in his watch. "My dear Lord Plunket," was Father Healy's rejoinder, "faith won't do without the good works."

More ambitious criminals work on a larger scale. Sir Robert tells of one such, who told a city firm that he had discovered a secret for making gold. Sovereigns to the number of 20,000 were placed at his disposal in a carefully guarded house, and every time the man left he was most minutely searched. Yet at the end of a few months, when he disappeared, every one of the sovereigns had gone also. Whenever he had left the laboratory the gold-headed cane which he had carried was packed with sover-

Sir Robert is very severe on gambling clubs, describing how he made war on them when he became head of his department.

Determined to begin at the top, for, though the lower class clubs were far the most mischievous. I was not going to incur the taunt of chevying humble folk and leaving the "toffs" So I held my hand until I was ready to raid the most fashionable club of the kind in ondon-a house in Park Place, St. James' The door of a gaming house does not stand open, and, of course, a stranger has no chance of admittance. And yet it was essential that the police should get in unnoticed, otherwise every outward sign of gambling would be cleared away, and evidence on which to base a charge would fail. But my inspector in the C division was a man of exceptional fitness for such work, and on the appointed night he found himself in the middle of the gamblers before any one of them "spied a stranger." The necessary evidence being thus obtained, every person present had to appear before a magistrate. And one of the disappointments of my official life was that, during the few minutes necessarily spent in preparing for the raid, two men passed out whose arrest would have added to the gaiety of London, for one of them had held office as his majesty's attorney-general, and was destined to become Lord Chief Justice of England.

Still, after so many years among criminals, he can find it in his heart to say, that as a nation the Britons are extraordinarily honest.

"The Britisher is a peace-loving biped, and honest withal; and if we eliminate the element of the alien leaven in our midst the volume of crime is marvelously small. Indeed, the twin curses of drink and gambling account for the great majority of the offences recorded in the criminal statistics."

He talks of "the mingled stupidity and barbarity of our methods of dealing with criminals," and would apparently oblige the habitual offender to spend a "useful and not unhappy life in a humanely administered asylum prison," instead of turning him loose periodically to prey upon society.

DISTILLERY IN BATH ROOM.

Raiding premises in a crowded neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland, the other day, the police found an illicit still in the bath-room in full working order, together with a quantity of spirits, and a second still was found in another room. The front of the premises was fitted up as a grocer's shop. The gas used for the still was drawn direct from the main, and not through a meter. The amateur distillers were fined \$5500 each.

COURTESY

There is no beautifier of complexion or form, or behavior, like the wish to scatter joy, and not pain, around us. 'Tis good to give a stranger a meal or a night's lodging. 'Tis better to be hospitable to his good meaning and thought and give courage to a companion. We must be as courteous to a man as we are to a picture, which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light.—Emerson.

Life is but a tissue of habits.—Amiel,

Lilerature







WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

A Description of the Birth of the Buddha and The Purpose of Being

When in the cycle of forming universes the first tangible shape of sun and earth and moon appeared. Truth moved in the cosmic dust and filled the whole world with blazing light. Yet there was no eye to see the light, no ear to listen to the truth, no mind to perceive its meaning; and in the immeasurable spaces of existence no place was found where the truth could abide in all its glory.

In the due course of evolution sentiency appeared and sense-perception arose. There vas a new realm of soul-life, full of yearning, with powerful passions and of unconquerable energy. And the world split in twain; there pleasures and pains, self and not-self, friends and foe, hatred and love. The truth vibrated through the world of sentiency, but in all its infinite potentialities no place could be found where the truth could abide in all its

And reason came forth in the struggle for life. Reason began to guide the instinct of self, and reason took the sceptre of the creation and overcame strength of the brutes and the power of the elements. Yet reason seemed to add new fuel to the flame of hatred, increasing the turmoil of conflicting passions; and brothers slew their brothers for the sake of satisfying the lust of a fleeting moment. And the truth repaired to the domains of reason, but in all its recesses no place was found where the truth could abide in all its glory.

Now reason as the helpmate of self, implicated all living beings more and more in the meshes of lust, hatred and envy, and from lust, hatred and envy the evils of sin originated. Men broke down under the burdens of life, until the saviour appeared, the great Buddha, the Holy Teacher of men and gods.

And Buddha taught men the right use of sentiency, and the right application of reason; and he taught men to see things as they are without illusions, and they learned to act according to the truth. He taught righteousness, and thus changed rational creatures into humane beings just, kind-hearted and faithful. And now at last a place was found where the truth might abide in all its glory, and this place is the soul of mankind.

The birth of the great Buddha, from the old chronicles:

There was in Kapilavastu a Shakya king, strong of purpose and reverenced by all men, a descendant of the Ikshvaku, who call themselves Gautama, and his name was Shuddhodana or Pure-Rice.

His wife, Maya-devi, was beautiful as the water-lily and pure in mind as the lotus. As the Queen of Heaven she lived on earth, untainted by desire and immaculate.

The king, her husband, honored her in her holiness, and the spirit of truth descended

When she knew that the hour of motherhood was near, she asked the king to send her home to her parents; and Shuddhodana, anxious about his wife and the child she would bear him, willingly granted her request.

While she passed through the garden of Lumbini, the hour arrived and her couch was placed under a lofty satin-tree and the child came forth from her womb like the rising sun, bright and perfect.

All the worlds were flooded with light. The blind received their sight by longing to see the coming glory of the Lord; the deaf and dumb spoke to one another. The crooked became straight; the lame walked. All prisoners were freed from their chains and the fires of all the halls were extinguished. No clouds gathered in the skies and the

polluted streams became clear, whilst celestial music rang through the air and the angels rejoiced with gladness. With no selfish or partial joy but for the sake of the law they rejoiced, for creation engulfed in the ocean of pain was now to obtain release.

The cries of beasts were hushed; and maleovent beings received a loving heart, and peace regined upon earth. Mara, the evil

one, alone was grieved and rejoiced not.

The Naga kings, earnestly desiring to show their reverence for the most excellent law, as they had paid honors to former Buddhas, now went to meet Bodhisattva. They scattered before him mandara flowers, rejoicing with heartfelt joy to pay their religious homage.

The queen-mother, beholding her child and the commotion which his birth created, felt in her timorous woman's heart the pangs of doubt.

Now there was at that time in the grove Asita, a rishi, leading the life of a her-mit. He was a Brahman of dignified mien, famed not only for wisdom and scholarship, but also for his skill in the interpretation of

(And the seer foretold) Banish all anxiety and doubt. The spiritual omens mani-fested indicate that the child now born will bring deliverance to the whole world. He is born for the sake of all that lives. His pure teaching will be like the shore that receives the shipwrecks. His power of meditiation will be like the cool lake; and all creatures parched with the drought of lust may. freely drink thereof. . . . On the fire of covetousness he will cause the cloud of his mercy to rise, so that the reign of the law may extinguish it. . . . The heavy gates

of despondency he will open, and give deliverance to all creatures ensuared in the self-twined meshes of folly and ignorance. . . The king of the law has come forth to rescue from bondage all the poor, the miserable, the helpless.

And the queen said to her sister, "A mother who has borne a future Buddha will never give birth to another child. I shall soon leave this world. . .And when the queen had departed from the living, Prajapati took the boy Siddhartha and reared him.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

In an interesting little volume on "How to Keep Bees for Profit" D. Everett Lyon some interesting facts about these wonderful insects and their honey. He describes the latter as a wonderful food and medicine.

We all know how necessary pure sugar is to the human system, and the author assures us that according to chemical analysis honey is "much superior to sugar in many respects. It has far more flavor and aroma, and for baking certain fancy cakes it has no equal; and for this reason will always command a higher price than sugar. We know fastidious people are always willing to pay high prices for foods having fine flavors, and physiologists are agreed that flavor has much to do with the dietetic value of a food by inducing a free flow of saliva and promoting digestion by its palatability.

He goes on further to tell us that "Honey

an excellent food for the prevention of fatigue, owing to the fact that, while it builds up the body, it rather makes up for the loss tissues, it does not tax the system. Practically the human system uses up almost every particle of honey placed in the stomach. This can be said of no other food except sugar, which must undergo a process of inversion before the system can utilize it. Honey on the contrary is in a state of partial diges-tion before being eaten; and this, in addition to the very free flow of saliva induced by the flavor, causes it to be completely used up by the digestive system without straining it in the least-so much so, in fact, that many invalids and infants may use honey when sugar would be prejudicial.

The author brings out another important fact which is not realized by many people. We are all painfully aware of the prevalence of that almost incurable disease, diabetes, in the United States and Canada and English speaking, countries generally. The consumption of sugar in these countries is enormous, and the prevalence of diabetes due to the fact that the system of those afflicted is so constituted that they are unable to convert ordinary sugar into glucose."

Children generally crave something sweet, and this is a perfectly healthy and natural longing which ought to be satisfied in some . In France and other parts of Europe the doctors recommend honey and cream, or honey and butter, in the treatment of consumptively inclined children. They say this combination is better than cod-liver oil emulsion, for the reason that it is much more palatable, and more satisfactory to the patient's stomach. A fine combination for fastgrowing, thin children is bread, butter and In this country any mother may try his bill of fare on her well-beloved children. She may feel certain that no better menu could be suggested. Honey may be very effectively used in summer drinks, and should take the precedence of sugar in this respect, more particularly where workmen are employed in hot and fatiguing work such as takes place in glass and iron factories.

.In continental Europe the doctors constantly recommend and use honey. For some unexplained reason our medical men are not so favorable to honey as their European con-freres possibly because they are afraid of its adulteration. Since the passage of the national food law there need be but little fear of this, and it may be freely recommended.

soaps and similar preparations. Salves are also improved by the use of beeswax and honey .- The Macmilian Pub. Co., Toronto,

The William Briggs Publishing Company has issued a little book of verses by Hamilton Wigle, which he entitles, "The Hamilton Wigle, which he entitles. "The Veteran and Other Poems." Mr. Wigle is pastor of the Zion Methodist Church, Winnipeg, and his work shows thought and conscientious application.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Winston Churchill is the latest novelist to be taken up in the series "Some Representative American Story Tellers" which is now running in The Bookman. Dr. Frederick Taber Cocper, the author of the article, has divided his discussion into three parts, Churchill's method.

"Churchill's method is," says Dr. Cooper,
"The time-honored method of Fielding and of
Thackeray, and to some extent of Dickens." After elaborating on this point to a considerable extent he then turns to the novels themselves. "Taken as a whole," Dr. Cooper writes, "with the exception of "The Celebrity and 'A Modern Chronicle," Mr. Churchill's books may not unjustly be defined as comprehensive panoramas of American history, each standing as a vivid summing up of some

national or local crisis. be no question that he has succeeded admirably in handling big backgrounds; few American novelists have achieved as he has that sense of wide spaces of earth and sky, the weariness of dragging miles, the monotony of passing years, the whole fundamental trick of making us feel a relative value of our own modest holdings, our individual interests, our brief hour as contrasted with mankind and with eternity. His trick of characterization is as graphic and almost as indefatigable as that of the camera lens. You see face after face, figure after figure, each drawn with fewer and swifter strokes as they become more bold by distance, yet every one individualized and recognizable.

Regarding Mr. Churchill's place in American fiction it is possible to speak, Dr. Cooper says, with more confidence than is the case with most of his contemporaries. "That he has a widespread popularity is a fact that can-not be disregarded, and this popularity, instead of waning, has remained a constant quantity. He builds his books solidly as one builds a house, upon rocks, with the intention that it shall not soon be torn down. He has moreover the advantage of a careful style and a scrupulous regard for truth."



Miss Dorothea: Baird as Ophelia

Miss Dorothea Baird, the charming wife of Mr. H. B. Irving, is always remembered by her impersonation of Du Maurier's heroine Trilby, and it comes as a surprise to the general publie to see her taking a Shakespearean part.

She did, however, begin her stage career in Shakespearean roles, her first appearance being at Oxford as Iris in "The Tempest" in an O. U. D. S. production. Her rendering of the part of Ophelia at the recent Shakespeare-Festival at His Majesty's Theatre was notable for the lovable sweethess and pathetic charm she imparted to surely the most pathetic of Shakespeare's heroines.

She is repeating her performance of Ophelia in her husband's forthcoming revival

JOHNSON TELLS AN ANECDOTE

In The Picturesque St. Lawrence, published a few weeks ago, the author, Clifton Johnson, tells of a curious superstition of Montreal, which explains why the wind is always blowing at the point where St. Sulpice and Notre Dame streets meet, close by the tow-ering carliedral. The bituation is naturally breezy, like that of the Flatiron building in New York. But the people of Montreal have a miraculous explanation of the phenomenon that is more interesting than any scientific demonstration. "It seems that one day while the church was in process of building, the Wind and the Devil were walking down Notre Dame street; and the Devil after regarding with a frown of disapproval the graceful outlines of the new edifice rising before

him, exclaimed:
"'What is this? I never saw it before?' "Very likely not, responded the Wind,

'and I dare you to go in there.'
"'You dare me to do that, do you?' cried
the Devil with a sneer. 'Well, I will go in,
if you will promise to wait here until I come

out."
"So his Satanic Majesty went in. But he has not come out yet, and the Wind is still waiting for him at the corner.'

MR. CHURCHILL IN LONDON

Mr. Winston Churchill is at present in London, having returned from his travels in Egypt. He reports that he greatly enjoyed Egypt but that he does not intend to write anything about it as the result of his visit, certainly not a novel. Mr. Churchill's presence in London at the publishing time of A Modern Chronicle, has given it an added interest to English readers. A testimony of the cordiality with which the English novelists regard American was revealed at a dinner of the Titmarch Club the other evening. Mr.

English publisher, Sir Frederick Macmillan, who is a keen Thackeray lover. Prof. Saintsbury, perhaps the most noted authority on Thackeray now living, was in the chair, with Mr. "Anthony Hope" near by. "We have with us tonight," said Mr. Hope, "the leader of that young group of American novelists who are showing America the wonder and drama of her own history, and showing these to us also.'

Mr. Churchill made a speech delightful for its note of reminiscence and anecdote One suggestion which he made was received with special interest-namely, that some efshould be made to standardize the English language as spoken by the various races to which it belongs.

REFORM OF VOICE CULTURE

David C. Taylor's "Psychology of Sing-ing," published by the Macmillan Company last year, has just been issued in a German translation from the pen of the prominent Berlin throat specialist, Dr. Frederick S. Stubenwoll, under the title of "Reform der Stimm-bildung. Eine rationelle Stimmbildungsmeth-ode auf Grund einer exakton Analyse sam-tlicher alten und modernen Methoden." The publishers are Schuster and Loeffler, Bulowstr, 107, Berlin W., Germany.

The translator says in his preface:

"The singer, the vocal theorist and the physician will not lay this book aside without profit. The singer will profit with regard to his voice, for he will no longer demand of it what it is not fitted by Nature to perform; the vocal theorist will gain a better understanding of the functions of the vocal organs, which he will find to be, in their mechanical operations, withdrawn from the influence of the conscious will; and the physician will be the gainer in his practice, for he will obtain a new and less hypothetical insight into the etiology of most vocal affections.

'Above all, the teacher of singing, whose ideal must be found in the happy union of all three, will recognize, to his surprise and light, that the problem of tone-production does not demand the Sisyphus labors which have

heretofore been devoted to it."

In this country, the work continues to arouse discussion and keen interest among singing teachers and vocalists. In the report of the 21st Annual Convention of the New York State Music Teachers' Association, just issued, Louis Arthur Russell, in a page of criticism devoted to it, calls it "An astonishing book," and remarks, "The fact that this class of book can find such wide circulation is a matter for the serious consideration of our as-

AMERICAN EDITION OF BJORNSON

With the death of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Norway has lost one of its most capable makers of literature, and not only Norway, for the famous author's works have been translated into many different languages. In America, his writings under the general editorship of Edmund Gosse, are issued in a uniform edition by the Macmillan Company. set includes ten volumes with the following titles: Arne-Absalom's Hair; and A Painful Memory-The Bridal March, and One Day -Captain Mansana; and Mother's Hands-Fisher Lass-A Happy Boy-Heritage of the Kurtz (2 Vols.)-In God's Way (2 Vols.)-Magnhild; and Dust-and Synnove Solbak-

The Chicago Record-Herald, in its comment upon Bjornstjerne Bjornson's life and "He was a genius of such versatility and of such power in so many; different fields that he had an effect on the life of his country at many points. Poet, dramatist, novelist, social reformer-such Bjornson. And in each of the fields which he essayed he was supreme."

THE GOSPEL AND THE MODERN MAN

Dr. Shailer Mathews' The Gospel and the cates, a book of practical value. As Professor , the middle of September. in the University of Chicago, Dr. Mathews has ample opportunity to see the forces which are at work among the young men of this generation and which mould their lives. book has been derived from his study of these conditions, and while it lays down no rules of a dogmatic or arbitrary nature, its presentation of facts is so striking and unusual that it will surely prove of value in the formula-tion of right principles of living. Dr. Mathews has not allowed himself to be blinded by his own faith to the difficulties which beset humanity at large. He has aimed at seeing modern life from the points of view of both the practical man of business and the reflective thinker of the study; and his results have therefore both depth and a timely value.

THE WEEK'S PUBLICATIONS

The publications of The Macmillan Company for the week ending June 4 are: A Life for a Life, the new novel by Robert Herrick (1st): A First Book in Psychology, new and revised edition with an appendix, by Mary Calkins (1st); Elements of United States History, by Edward Channing (1st); Writings on American History, 1908, a complete bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian History, compiled by Grace

G. Griffin (1st); British Floral Decoration, by R. F. Felton, florist to King Edward and many Courts of Europe, with 28 full-page illustrations, 12 in color (1st); The Alps, by Sir Martin Conway, with 24 full-page illustrations (1st); The Motor Routes of France, by Gordon Home, with 32 full-page illustrations and 63 maps and plans (1st); A Guide to the Antiquities of Upper Egypt, by Arthur E. P. Weigall (1st), and Totemism and Exogamy, by Dr. J. G. Fraser, in four volumes

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BURDOCK

Annie Oakes Huntington, in a recent number of "Country Life in America," points out that while the farmer wages relentless war upon the common burdock, as much as 50,000 pounds of burdock root is annually imported, for medicinal use. The best quality comes from Belgium, and ranges in price from three to eight cents per pound. Hitherto but one man has had the courage to praise the persevering weed, says Miss Huntington, who quotes as follows from Mr. L. H. Bailey's "Manual of Gardenine":

The burdock is one of the most striking and decorative of plants, and a good piece of it against a building or on a rough bank is just as useful as some plant which costs money and is difficult to grow. I had a good clump of it under my study window, and it was a great comfort, but the man would persist in cutting it down when he mowed the lawn. When I remonstrated, he declared that it was nothing but burdock; but I insisted that, so far from being burdock, it was really Lappa major, since which time the plant has enjoyed his utmost respect."

AN ESTIMATION OF MISS CALKINS

Apropos of Miss Calkins' A First Book in Psychology, the new and revised edition of which with an appendix is to be published June 1, it is interesting to note the appreciation in which she is held by W. R. Boyce Gibson, the celebrated critic and translator of Rudolf Eucken, who, in commenting upon ne of her psychological treatises, writes in Mind: "It is not necessary to be in radical agreement with the main contention of this pamphlet to appreciate both its stimulating quality and its psychological importance. In the present welter of psychological method, Miss Calkins' book should prove of real assistance for those who are seeking for a secure footing and for safe guidance. It is eminently lucid, precise and suggestive, and can be most cordially and unreservedly recommended.'

LONDON-A LEADER!

When the editor of The Bookman was asked the other day to name the leading American novelists, he replied that there only ere two,-William D. Howells and Jack London. This coupling of the younger man's name with that of the author who has often been called the Dean of American Letters should be particularly gratifying to Mr. Lon-

WITH THE AUTHORS

Beulah Marie Dix

Beulah Marie Dix was married recently George H. Fiebbe, at Cambridge, Mass. Miss Dix is the author of many stories and plays, among them beng Soldiier Rigdale and A Little Captive Lad.

President Van Hise

President C. R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, whose book on Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States its to be published early in the Fall, will attend the International Geological Concress to be held this summer in Stockton. He sails from Quebec on July 1, making his destination Liverpool. Points in England will be visited before going on to the Scandina-Modern Man is, as its title undeniably indivian Peninsula. He expects to return about

Dr. Schechter

Dr. Solomon Schechter, the author of Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology and Studies in Judaism, and president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, is about to de-part for South Africa, to visit his daughter, who makes her home there. Later on, it is reported, he will travel in Europe.

Winston Churchill

Winston Churchill's A Modern Chronicle is leading the books of England in point of popularity, being among the three most in demand in London.

DELICATE COMPLIMENT

Many delicate compliments have been paid the fair sex by men subtle in speech, but the following comes straight from the lieart of an illiterate negro, who was married in the South, the other day by a white minister. At the conclusion of the marriage the groom asked the price of the service.

"Oh, well," answered the minister, "you can pay me whatever you think it is worth to you. The negro turned and silently looked his bride over from head to foot then slowly rolling up the whites of his eyes, said:
"Lawd, sah, you has done ruined me for

life; you has, fo' sure!"

Di Zinilow Wik the Editor D





ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Among the parliamentary leaders in the reign of Charles, John Pym and John Hampden were the most prominent. Pym was of den were the most prominent. good family, was educated at Oxford and a member of the Bar. His home was in Somersetshire, where the family had an estate. He was a man of great courage and eloquence. He was a member of two Parliaments. In the first he took a prominent part in the impeachment of Buckingham, and as soon as the second, known as the Long Parliament, met, ie made a powerful speech in defence of the liberty of the subject. A few days later he pre-ferred charges of high treason against Straf-His resolution was such and his opposition to royal tyranny so intense that Charles was ready to make him Chancellor of the Excause; but he was inflexible, and in the strife that soon followed he took a highly important part in directing the policy of the parliamentary party. His death was sudden and occurred when he was in the very height of his powers and personal influence. He

was at the time in his sixtieth year.

John Hampden was a man from the same class in life as Pym, his father having been a gentleman of high standing and He also was educated at Oxford and admitted to the Bar. He entered the House of Commons when quite a young man, and attached himself to the party of which Pym was leader, but he took very little part in its pro-He became conspicuous in 1627 when he refused to pay his share of a forced loan which the King was endeavoring to exact from the people. For this he was imprisoned, but was not long detained in cus-On his release he went to his estate in Buckinghamshire and devoted himself to country sports and study. He came to the front again seven years later by refusing to pay the arbitrary tax imposed by Charles and known as ship-money. The Court of Exchequer decided against him, and it was doubtless this decision that convinced him of the necessity of taking an active part in asserting the liberties of the people. During the war between Charles and the Parliament, Hampden took a prominent role. He raised a regiment, which he commanded in person, and was prominent in several battles. He was wounded in a fight with a force commanded by Prince Rupert, and died six days afterwards. Hampden has always been regarded as the ideal type of an English patriot.

Charles brought matters to a climax in

1642, when he attempted to seize five members

of the House of Commons because they had ventured to criticize and condemn his actions; but before that incident is related, the events leading up to it should be detailed. The chief grievance against Charles was his assertion of the right of arbitrary taxation. The King held to the ideas of his father, who, it will be remembered, asked the judges if he had not a perfect right to take any man's property without the formality of securing authority from Parliament, a view of the prerogative which a subservient court did not hesitate to sustain. The decision in Hampden's case was that no statute prohibiting arbitrary taxation could be pleaded against the King's will. Judge Berk-ley said: "I have never read or heard that lex was rex, but it is common and most true that Chief Justice Finch laid down this principle: "Acts of Parliament to take away the King's royal power in the defence of his kingdom is void; they are void acts of Parliament to bind the King not to command the subjects, their persons and their goods, and I may say their money too, for no Acts of Par-liament could make any difference." When the judgment was delivered, Strafford said: "I wish Mr. Hampden and others to his likeness were whipped into their right senses." we have the issue between Charles and Parliament distinctly defined. It was intensified by a religious enthusiasm prompted by the fear that the Queen, who, as we have seen, was a zealous Roman Catholic, would be able to employ her influence to subvert the Protestant religion. The first open clash between the King and any part of his subjects took place in Scotland, where the people asserted their right to freedom in religious matters. fared badly. Parliament refused to vote any money to pay for his operations against the Scots, and although Strafford brought over a levy from Ireland and a grant of money, things went from bad to worse, and Charles was forced to yield. Without money, without an army, for the force he had collected to oppose the Scots was little more than a rabble, and with England on the eve of revolt, the King refused to summon a Parliament, and called a council of the peers. The nobles understood the situation better than he, and refused to assemble, so that he was compelled to summon a Parliament. In the elections which followed, ym and Hampden rode throughout England advocating the cause of liberty, and the result was that the new House of Commons was fully representative of the spirit that was abroad in the land. One of its acts, passed at the suggestion of Hyde, afterwards Lord Clarendon, was to declare that it should never be dissolved without its consent, and it has passed into history as the Long Parliament, for it existed from 1640 until 1653, when Cromwell dissolved what was left of it. The impeachment of Strafford quickly followed. The story of the several events of this critical period are worth telling, for they give better than can be conveyed in any other way an idea of the temper of the people in the hour when the destinies of the British race were being determined. Strafford was hated not simply because he was the adviser of the King to acts of tyranny and the willing tool by which they were carried into effect, but because, as Lord

Digby said, "he was the grand apostate of the article, he was at one time the spokesman of the popular party, and for his desertion of the cause he could not, again quoting Digby, "expect to be pardoned in this world until he be Pym preferred the impeachment, the Commons having decided upon its course behind locked doors. Pym three hundred members of the Commons at his back. Strafford, who with all his faults could not be charged with cowardice, hastened to the chamber of the peers. "With speed he comes to the House," wrote Lord Clarendon. He rudely calls at the door; with a proud glooming look he makes towards his place at the board-head. But at once many bid him void the House, so he is forced to go to the door till he was called." The Lords acted with promptness and declared him guilty of high treason, whereupon he was recalled. He attempted to speak, but "was commanded to begone without a word." Then the Usher of the Black Rod demanded his sword, and the great minister of the King "makes his way through a number of people toward his coach, morning the greatest of all England would have stood uncovered. The imprisonment of Strafford was followed by the impeachment of Windebank, Secretary of State, of Finch, formerly Chief Justice, of Berkley and of Laud, and in 1841, Parliament passed an Act declaring that it should be called together at least once in three years, and asserting "the ancient right of the subjects of this kingdom that no subsidy, custom, impost or any charge what-soever ought or may be laid or impose upon any merchandise exported or imported by subjects, denizens or aliens without common consent in Parliament." The King appeared to realize that it would no longer be possible for him to govern without the co-operation of Parliament, and an attempt was made to form a parliamentary administration, to which he gave apparently a ready assent; but the influence of the Queen frustrated all attempts to establish a permanent peace, for it secured his tacit attempt to bring the army into London to overawe Parliament. The Lords had grown apprehensive of the growing powers of the Commons, and had held aloof from co-operating with the elective body, but the news of the army plot led them to abandon the cause of the King, and to give a prompt assent to the Bill of Attainder preferred against Stafford, who was accordingly executed. Thic act was the turning point in English history, and, strangely enough, the King was urged to assent to it by his Queen, who had opposed Parliament in every way, but whose personal hatred of Strafford led her to induce Charles to give the far-reaching admission of the powers of the Houses implied in the proceedings against his ministers. If Charles had acted with discretion after the death of Strafford, the history of England would have been different; but he seemed to be incapable of learning the lesson of events. Buckingham, his first tutor in absolutism, had fallen early in his reign by the hand of an assassin, after he had been forced from power by an indignant Parliament. Strafford had been brought to the block. The judges that had upheld his arbitrary proceedings lad been driven from the kingdom, but Charles was of a temper like that of the Bourbons, of whom it was said that "they learned nothing and forgot noth-He might have ruled in peace, but his whole policy only tended to the precipitation

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Guizot in his history of France, says: Three or four centuries before the Christian Era, on that vast territory between the ocean, the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, the Alps and the Rhine, lived six or seven millions of men a bestial life, enclosed in dwellings dark and low, the best of them built of wood and clay, covered with branches or straw, made in a single round piece, open to daylight by the door alone, and confusedly heaped together behind a rampart, not inartistically composed, of timber, earth and stone, which surrounded and protected what they were pleased to call Such were the aboriginal inhabitants of France, according to this historian, and yet have been preceded by a people more advanced in civilization, for it is said that fifteen hundred years before Christ the Phoenicians traded with what is now France, bringing merchandize and exchanging it for gold that was washed out of the sands. After the Phoenicians came the Greeks, the early story of France in many respects resembling that of Spain. In the time of Julius Caesar Gaul, as we all know, was divided into three parts, and the inhabit-ants of the several parts were Celts, the Belgians and the Aquitanians, to use their modern names. The Aquitanians are thought to have been the same as the Iberians, who are supposed to be represented today by the Basques. The Belgians, who occupied the north, are otherwise known as the Cymri. The Celts occupied the centre. The Cymri and the Celts are supposed to have been of the same family, although as we saw in our reference to the Celts, there is considerable doubt on that point. There were at this time some sixty tribal divisions of the population of Gaul, but the three main divisions of the population were very marked, and they have had their effect in determining the French character down to the

The conquest of Gaul by the Romans was very complete. It is said that there is no rec-ord anywhere else of so complete an overthrow of one people by another as we find in

Gaul. The influence of Rome completely altered the character of the people, the new influence being even more pronouncd than we have seen it was in Spain. It determined the type of the French race as well as its language, for although other races overran the country, they to produce any marked impression upon it. These races were the Vandals, the Visigoths and the Franks, the last giving their were assimilated by the people whom they subdued. The invasion of the Huns did not country by this ferocious people; but the Norsmen effected a permanent lodgment along the southern shore of the English Channel. Going to make up the population of France, we have therefore in the south an aboriginal race supposed to be identical with the Iberians, intermingled to a slight extent with Phoeni-cians and Greeks. In the centre a Celtic race, and in the north the Cymri, all of whom, after having been Romanized, were subjected to inlisigoths, Franks, Burgundians and Norsmen. The modern Frenchman is therefore a product sesses the qualities of all of them to some extent, and yet the population of France coninues to exhibit to this day traces of the distinctions which Caesar noted in the opening of nis Commentaries.

In Belgium we find a modification of the French type, due probably to the greater in-fusion of Burgundian blood. Perhaps if we should say that the modern Belgian is a descendant of the ancient Cymri, who crossed Europe in prehistoric times, and the Burgundians, one of the last of the Teutonic tribes to make the transit of Europe, we shall not be far

The Helvetii were a race of whose origin nothing is known. The first record of them is hat they occupied the western part of Switzerland during the second century before Christ, but how long anterior to that they were in possession of the country is purely a matter of guesswork. They were an exceedingly warlike people, but proved unequal to the better rained legions of Rome. Later they suffered severely in war with the Burgundians, and thereafter ceased to exist as a distinct people. They handed down their characteristics to fuure generations, and from them the Swiss inherited their love of freedom. Although never ery numerous, in the time of Caesar they numbered only a little more than half a million; hey were a potent race and had a marked influence upon the other peoples with whom they

came in contact. Among the minor races contributing to the character of the inhabitants of Western Europe the Lombards must be mentioned. Like the Helvetii, they are of unknown history previous to the time that Caesar mentions the stock to which they are supposed to have belonged, and which he called the Suevi. It has been supposed that they came originally from Asia, but this opinion is based only upon the theory that Asia was the original habitation of the human race, and hence that all people came from there at one time or another, and also upon the fact that during historic times numerous races are known to have migrated across Europe from the East. But we really know nothing whatever of the origin of the Lombards. They were an exceedingly warlike race. The descendants of the Suevi occupied the country afterwards known as Suabia, a duchy that played an exceedingly important part in mediaeval history.

It may be mentioned here that there is no concert of authority concerning the races which inhabited Western Europe in prehistoric times, for the very sufficient reason that the data concerning them are excedingly scant, and not at all authentically determined. The Iberi, the Helvetii, the Suevi and some other races may have been indigenous for all that can be positively alleged to the contrary. In the mountain recesses of the Pyrenees and the Alps ypes of these early peoples have been preserved more or less distinct, and they have left the impress of their qualities upon modern but when we have said this we have said all that can be stated with much certainty.

. ORIENTATION

When a fish is dead or dying in the water its body turns over, the back, which is the heavier part, being turned downwards. a fish is alive and well, its back is turned upwards. This is because a fish possesses what is called the faculty of Orientation. All animals have it. It is a very wonderful faculty. It consists in the ability to keep the centre of gravity over the base, and do it automatically. Stand with your back against the wall, and you will feel your weight resting on your heels; lean forward and the weight on your heels will grow less and that on your toes will increase, until you know automatically that if you lean over any further you will fall. You do not have to think the matter out. If you were to try to do so, you could not. But fortunately you have the faculty of orientation, and what is known as an organ of equilibrium, and scientific folk say that the latter is situated in the ears. consists of small nerve ends, which tell the brain that you are about to lose your balance. This seems, and is a very wonderful thing indeed. If you walk along a surface that is inclined in any direction you will without knowing it adjust your position so that your body will be properly oriented. Take the case of a ship that is listed. You walk along her deck from bow to stern, or the reverse, and you feel as if you were in the same relative position to the deck as you would be if it

were level; but to a person behind you, you

seem to be leaning towards the higher side

of the deck. If you carry a heavy weight in one hand, you either lean in the direction of the other hand or extend the other arm; perhaps you do both; but whether you do one or both, you do it automatically. The little nerve health, without any attention on your part, and the case is an extreme one in which they do not. Even in sleep they serve their pur pose to some extent at least, if not as fully as they do in our waking moments. somnambulists maintain their equilibrium in most remarkable situations. This shows that the faculty of orientation is independent of sight, hearing, or our reasoning faculties, which is a fortunate thing for us, because if we had to stop and think out the precise point at which we would lose our balance we would hardly be able to stand up, not to speak of

The faculty of orientation in the lower animals seems to be fully developed from birth; and possibly it is so in the case of mankind, for as soon as an infant has grown strong enough to hold itself erect, it will make efforts to maintain its equilibrium, although they may not be successful. The faculty is sometimes lost or greatly impaired, as is the case in the disease known as locomotor ataxia. But the term orientation is applied to other things besides the power to keep one's equilibrium. A general definition of it is "the power to maintain a proper relative position, to comprehend direction and to control locomotion. It seems to be a faculty capable of indefinite development. For example, certain savage races possess the ability of determining direction to an extraordinary degree, and occasionally one meets a civilized person who has the same faculty. Three men were walking through a forest on snow shoes. They were in single file, the man at the head acting als guide, for although he had never been in that particular part of the country, he was supposed to have a general idea of it. The day was overcast, and there was absolutely nothing by which direction could be determined. After they walked several hours, the guide confessed that he was lost, and thereupon another member of the party, who had never been in that part of the country before, but who knew the general direction of the destination from the point of departure, volunteered to act as guide. He turned off at nearly right angles from the course they had been taking, and although they were in the midst of a forest, which looked alike in every direction, he chose the right course. He had no explanation to offer, except he felt that it was the right way, and he said that he always seemed able to tell direction. This sense o direction is possessed to a certain extent by every one, and there is no doubt that it can be cultivated. It is a sort of sixth sense, which civilized races do not employ because they have not much necessary use for it. It is marvelously developed in the lower animals. By t fish find their way back to rivers in which ney were spawned, birds find their way through the air by night as well as by day, and "the cat comes back" no matter how closely she has been secured in the basket within which she was carried away.

Orientation and the means whereby it can be developed are worthy of much closer observation and study than they have received. It has only received scientific attention in reent years and chiefly from a few German and French scholars. Indeed the word is not found in many of the dictionaries, except in the latest editions. In the 1883 edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia the term appears, but it is applied only to certain ecclesiastical matters. The faculty seems to have developed to an extreme degree in some Asiatic countries, and it is just possible that, if it were investigated thoroughly and systematically cultivated, it would be found to be of inestimable value along lines not at present considered.

Some Famous Dramatistsand Their Master-Pieces (N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Sophocles

Sophocles is likened by one of his biographers to Shakespeare, inasmuch as the personality of the man lives for us only in his works. Ancient history furnishes such various and contradictory accounts of this great poet, that we do not know which stories to credit and which to discredit. We can be pretty certain that he was born about thirty years ofter his famous contemporary Æschylus; that he figured more or less brilliantly in the dramatic events of that time; that he numbered among his friends most of those of intellectual accomplishments; that he was not distinguished for any evil qualities, or time would certainly have borne some record of the fact; that his family was in no way remarkable, though there is a story to the effect that he showed so little practicability that his children tried to deprive him of the management of his property.

Sophocles had the good fortune to live during the most brilliant and prosperous years of the Athenian Empire; a period that was ushered in with the glorious victory of Marathon, 400 B.C., and which alas! was brought to an inglorious end at Ægospotami, 405 B.C. Among his contemporaries, besides Æschylus, were Euripides, hardly less renowned, silver-tongued Pericles, Phidius, Herodotus, Thucydides, the great Socrates, Anaxagorus, and many others without parallel in history; it was the Golden Age of Athens, and Pericles the greatest personality of them all. It was his eloquence that served to inspire to deeds of matchless courage. It was his example that the best and ravest-strove to emulate. taries, who like to draw ethical lessons from prominent periods of history, tell us that the eason of Athens' greatness was because of the statesmanship of her citizens. lived unto himself alone, but each did his utinterests were merged in the concern for the prosperity of the state, and consequently the nistory of this period is not the history of its different great men. "Each man (was) valued for his contribution to the public life of the ity; and therefore each great artist of that day, whatever the species of his art, strove mainly to express Attic purity, Attic grace,

Sophocles has been termed an intermediate dramatist between Æschylus and Euripides. Æschylus was the most powerful, the most dignified, his conceptions the most collossal, all the Greek poets; Euripides' themes, while not so majestic in order, embraced a wider range of subjects, but were not always worthy of dramatic portrayal; Sophocles adopted a halfway attitude between these two extremes, his plays were models of art, not beyond the understanding of the people; and in no sense irreconcilable with the refinements

He wrote prodigiously, but as the case with Æschylus, we have only seven of his plays left. In those days the merits of a dramatic work vere decided according to the popular opinion of the people, judgment being determined by the easting of lots. A poet was supposed to compete every two years, and submit three plays, an exaction which meant an enormous amount of intellectual labor to the competitors. Sophocles obtained first prize for at least two of his tragedies, "Antigone" and "Philoctates, and in one of the tests is said to have defeated

troduced to the woman who served as heroine for countless of the ancient tragedies." Polynices, the brother of Antigone, had invaded his own country at the head of an army, and had been slain in combat with his own brother. Creon, the new head of the state, refuses honorable burial to the perfidious soldier, and Antigone, outraged in her love for her brother, efuses to submit to the State's decree. She is taken prisoner and brought before Creon by a soldier, who had caught her in the very act of performing the sacred funeral rites over her brother's body. Though she is betrothed to Haemon. Creon's son, this does not condone her offense; she is condemned to death. Haemon, after vainly pleading for her, commits suicide, and her death soon follows:

Antigone to Creon

Nowise from Zeus, methought, this edict

Nor Justice, that abides among the gods In Hades, who ordained these laws for men. Nor did I deem thine edicts of such force That they, a mortal's bidding, should o'erride Unwritten laws, eternal in the heavens. Not of today or yesterday are these; But live from everlasting, and from whence They sprang none knoweth. I would not, for

Of these, through fear of any human pride. To Heaven atone. I knew that I must die: How else? Without thine edict that were so; And if before my time,—why, this were gain. Compassed about with ills,—who lives as I, Death to such life as this must needs be gain, So is it to me to undergo this doom No grief at all: but had I left my brother, My mother's child, unburied where he lay, Then I had grieved; but now this grieves me

Senseless I seem to thee, so doing? Belike A senseless judgment finds me void of sense."

The story of "Elektra" is also dramatized by Sophocles, and he takes a different view of Orestes' crime than did the other poet, Æschy-

One of the prettiest and most artistic of

all his plays, though it is not as well known, perhaps, as the rest, is the story of Heracles and Dejanira.

Heracles departs for his travels and leaves his faithful wife for many years. All through their separation she cherishes tender thoughts of him, and, no less loving than Penelope, watches for her lord's return. In the meantime she grows old and worn with waiting, and when he does come back he brings a lovely young slave girl with him, and makes no secret of the fact that he has experienced a change of heart. But Dejanira has no word of reproach to offer. She has made a present for Heracles during his absence, "the shirt of Nessus." She is unaware of the deadly effect it must have upon its wearer, as it has been seeretly anointed with the poison of the Centaur's wound. Herecles, donning it, dies, and Dejanira, overcome with sorrow and horror, commits suicide.

There is not space within one article to do anything like justice to this great poet and his works. The account will be finished next

"How did it happen that Miss Singleton refused to marry the young clergyman?

"Why, when he proposed to her she, being a little deaf, thought he was asking to subscribe to the organ fund. So she told him she had promised her money in some other direction.'

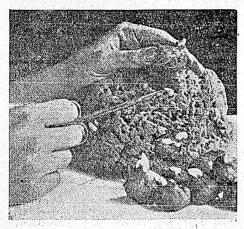
SUBURBAN~ RURAL

BULB GROWING ON SPONGES

In recent years the culture of blubs for use in house decoration has become such an important feature that any new system is sure of receiving attention from all indoor gardeners. A very novel method which has been recently introduced with great effect is that in which the bulbs are cultivated in sponges, soil of any kind being entirely absent. It is, of course, well known that all kinds of bulbs are really little packets; each one containing so many flowers and leaves; and for the development of bloom and foliage only water is absolutely necessary, so that there is no element of magic about the latest manner of growth. At the same time, to obtain a complete success there are a number of points which it is quite essential to observe, the neglect of any of these leading to failure, as the writer has personally discovered.

First of all, one can hardly insist too much

upon the importance of securing good bulbs. If you are dealing with a reliable florist, it always pays to buy the highest-priced bulbs on



Opening the holes in the sponge so as to insert the bulbs in a proper position

his list. The extra money over the cheaper sorts means more and larger flowers. Low-quality bulbs which any dealer can sell at "bargain rates" are dear at any figure, and should be avoided, especially when developing an idea like the present, when every bulb ought to throw plenty of bloom. It is wise to remember that the earlier the blubs are planted, the sooner will they be in blossom, and this is important if the culture is to be carried through without more heat than is found in

an ordinary dwelling-room.

Almost any kinds of the spring flowering bulbs are suited to the purpose, although the lighter and more graceful sorts give the most attractive effects. Thus the elegant Roman Hyacinths are certainly to be preferred above the ordinary lot which with their massive spikes would make for a somewhat heavy appearance. Crocuses, Scillas and Snowdrops look particularly charming, as also do Lilies of the Valley. Perhaps the various sorts of Narcissus are least useful on account of the exceedingly long stems which these plants produce. The difficulty may be surmounted in a measure, as will be pointed out in a succeeding paragraph.

It is, of course, a waste of money to buy expensive sponges for this purpose, although a careful selection ought to be made. The presence of rather large holes in the sponges is a recommendation, and a fair shape in the article is important. The more each sponge appears to resemble a rough ball in pattern, the better. Size, of course, varies according to the kind of bulbs which it is desired to grow. It is quite out of the question, for instance, to attempt to grow Hyacinth blubs on a small

Having secured the sponges and the bulbs, we may now proceed with the planting. It has been mentioned that it is an advantage to have a sponge with plenty of holes, but it is rather doubtful whether it is possible to sccure one in which these are large enough, or sufficiently numerous, for the present purpose. It is a simple matter to cut fresh holes and widen ones in the places where it seems advisable to pop a bulb. In imagination it is well to picture which way the sponge will hang when it is suspended, as it is naturally worthless putting bulbs in right underneath. Apart from this, the bulbs should be well distributed over the sponge, so as to provide a good show when the flowers and foliage appear. It is more convenient to place the bulbs in a dry sponge, and it will be found that the natural "pinching" of the substance is quite sufficient to keep them in position. As soon as all the bulbs are in place, the supports for the suspending of the sponge must be provided. These should be fixed in the manner illustrated in the photograph, and the material may be string, or, better still, copper wire, which will neither rot nor rust. After this has been fixed, the sponges, with, of course, the bulbs in position, should be soaked in bowls of water until they are thoroughly saturated. This process must not be carried on longer than is absolutely necessary, as it is not good for the bulbs to be submerged for any length of time.

It is now necessary to secure a thorough

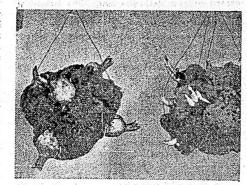
rooting of the bulbs before they are placed in a light situation. To this end a perfectly dark cupboard should be called into requisition, in which the sponges may be suspended from the shelves. The cupboard should be in the house. where it will be quite frost free, and if it is in connection with a room which is regularly heated, so much the better. Here we must leave our bulbs for at least two months, during which time they must be kept well supplied with water. As the weeks go by, it will be noticed that the bulbs have become firmly rooted in the sponges while at the same time a fair amount of top growth will have been made. It is at this stage that a little special treat-ment in the case of a Narcissus bulb is desirable, supposing this to have been included in the collection. The longer the dark cupboard treatment is continued, the more rapidly will the top growth of the bulbs extend so that if we give the Narcissi less time in the cupboard we shall to an extent check the production of

When it is decided to bring the bulbs out into the light, it is a wise plan to hang the sponges in a somewhat shady place for a few days, so as to prevent the change being too abrupt. Eventually, however, the more light is the position, the better will be the development, and a place in front of a window will not be too much exposed. In such a situation the illumination will naturally come all from one side, and in order to check an uneven development on the part of the bulbs, it is a wise plan to turn the sponges round daily, so whise plan to turn the sponges round daily, so that first of all one part is lighted, and then another. If a quantity of planted sponges is on hand, it will be desirable to arrange for a succession of bloom, and ordinary kinds of bulbs, with the exception of the Narcissi, may be left in the exception of the Narcissi, may be

left in the cupboard until they are required.

Just about this time it will be well to consider the question of obtaining some material to cover the sponge, which, of course, does not look very ornamental as a background for the shooting bulbs. As far as the writer has discovered, moss is the best material for the pur-This should be placed in position in fairly large pieces, so as to hide the sponge completely, and it may be fastened with thin twine, the moss being simply tied on to the sponge by passing the string completely around it. If the moss is fairly thick, the tying material ned not show to the smallest extent. Another method of covering the sponge, and one which gives a very pretty effect, is that of sowing grass seed all over the surface. The only drawback to this is that it is not a very easy matter to sow the seeds evenly and thickly enough to secure a uniformly good coating of verdure. Of course, if the grass is at all patchy, the whole appearance is spoilt. After all, there is little doubt that the best effects are obtained by means of the moss.

If placed in a warm living-room, the bulbs should now grow apace. A little difficulty may be experienced in keeping the moss quite fresh in the dry air of the apartment, and in order to get over this trouble the whole surface should be freely sprinkled with water two or three times a day. Of course, it is very important to keep the sponge in a moist condi-



The sponges should be suspended in a dark cupboard until a certain amount of growth

tion, as when the bulbs start to grow they will require an increasing amount of water. As the shoots continue to extend, it will be seen that the leaves from the lower bulbs curve up in a graceful fashion. It is not advisable to hang the sponges in the direct sunshine, as this will have a bad effect upon the moss. When the blossoms are fully displayed the sponges may be used with charming effect in any part of the room, where they will last in their full beauty for a long while.

After the flowering of the blubs is past, they are really not much good. If planted outdoors, they may throw a feeble bloom the next season, but most of them will simply decay. In any case, it is quite essential to purchase ed, if a good effect is desired. Of course, after use the sponges should be freed from dirt and then stored away in a dry condition, where they will be ready for use the next season.—S. Leonard Bastin in American Homes and Gar-

AMERICAN HEN'S EGGS

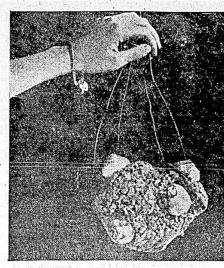
"Eggs laid by the American hen are too small," if we are to accept as correct the statesmall," if we are to accept as correct the state-ment of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington. He says that "a hen has just as much egg-producing capacity, taken in bulk, and that the aim of breeders is to increase the number of eggs by reducing their size. We should buy everything by weight. In France the law has gone so far as to make provision merchants sell eggs by weight, instead of by the dozen. Here we stick to the dozen. What is the result? Why, we get the smallest eggs that can be produced. The principles of breeding are applied to hens in such a way that they are laying the smallest eggs possible. In an egg we get less and less weight by nutriment, so that the hen will be able to lay more eggs to be sold at a rate per dozen.

The editor of Poultry differs somewhat from the conclusions of Dr. Wiley concerning

any noticeable tendency to promote the production of small eggs, but agrees with him that eggs should be sold by weight. He says:

"Dr. Wiley's argument is not a strong one as there is no observable tendency to pro-

mote the production of abnormally small eggs in this country. The average egg weighs two ounces, and we believe we are safe in saying there is no tendency for the size of eggs to de-



Hyacinth bulbs fixed in the sponge

crease. As a matter of fact, breeders all over the country are inclined to boast about the size of the eggs their flocks produce, when they have reason to do so, and the man who breeds large-egg Leghorns will have no trouble find-ing buyers for his stock. We are in full sympathy with any movement that will make for selling eggs by weight, as that is the only logical way to sell any food product. In Australia one of the rules of the Laying Competition is that eggs below two ounces in weight shall not count, and the result is that hens that lay small eggs have disappeared from the com-

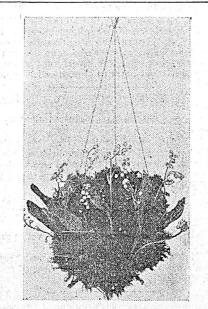
For years there have been those who advocated the selling of eggs by weight, and while that may be the most "logical way" from a consumer's standpoint, we are inclined to doubt whether it will ever become customary in this country. If the breeder will furnish us good, sound, fresh eggs of a reasonable size, the buying public will not, we think, become incorrigibly insistent in its effort to bring into use any radical change in the method of dispensing so common an article as eggs. think the new way too inconvenient to harmonize well with our hustling, hurrying American ways.

BROILER RAISING

We are told that this is a progressive age. But the farmer to be successful must be scientific. When the land was new the farmer could sow his grain and the land would produce an abundant crop, but today the farmer must consider carefully how to improve his land and his flocks.

Perhaps no branch of farming requires as great an amount of careful study to be successful as poultry. There are men in Ontario who are realizing more net profits from a flock of two hundred hens than many farmers do from ten cows. These men give much thought to their business; everything about their buildings denotes the methodical manner of farming and poultry raising, and they can give reasons for all their actions. But there is one branch of the poultry industry that has been little discussed, and that is broiler raising. We have been raising broilers for years, and I will give the method that we believe to be the most profitable.

Broiler raising suggests to the average farmer a complex method of disposing of the



Lily of the Valley growing in a sponge

cockerels; a method that can be successful only when conducted by experts. This, however, is not the case, and any one who will follow the simple we give can raise broilers successfully with only a little additional attention. Broiler raising has many advantages,

especially for the farmers who raise the small breeds. The Leghorn and Minorca chicks will gain rapidly for about eight weeks, and then they will grow more slowly. The American classes will continue to grow longer, yet it seldom pays to keep them until fall, unless they have a free range, such as a large corn field. We have obtained as much for our cockerels when they weighed from two to three pounds as if we had kept them till fall. Anyone within reach of an express office may ship to any of the large cities. Toronto is our best market, as fowl can be shipped to commission men, who will handle them to advantage. When they are shipped to any of the cities where there are no commission men. write to some of the large hotels, whose names may be secured through the daily papers. Many buyers prefer the poultry alive from the farmers, as few farmers understand plucking and packing. Fatten thoroughly and ship alive if you live within one hundred miles of destination.

When shipping alive, write the buyers for crates, as you will lose more on your fowl if they are shipped in improperly made crates, and some may be smothered en route. Feed the fowl before they are shipped, and put some feed in the crates; water them before putting them in the crates, but it is useless to put water in the crates

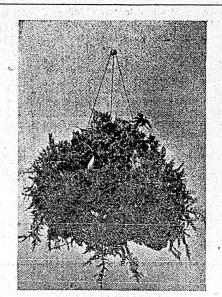
Housing the Chicks

Housing is very important, as chickens must have comfortable quarters to stand the heavy forcing. Proper ventilation is absolute-ly necessary. The curtain front is the best ly necessary. The curtain front is the best method of ventilation. This consists in re-moving the glass front and placing cheesecloth in its place; in warm weather remove the window entirely and nail wire netting across the window. The floor should be raised about four inches from the ground and the walls below the floor should be closely boarded to avoid drafts. The floor must be close to avoid wasting any grain. Place roosts about a foot above the floor and encourage the chicks to sit on them; never allow any droppings to accumulate under the chicks, as this will cause roup and other diseases.

The run must be large and if possible contain plenty of grass. Place boards about a foot high around the yard to prevent the other lowls being attracted when they are fed. Place something in the yard to give the chicks shade and yet allow the air to pass freely under it. Four stakes driven into the ground and a piece of oilcloth nailed to them answers. Give plenty of dry dirt, ashes and grit.

Feeding to Fatten

Care must be exercised in order that the



The early stage of the bulb growth

chickens will fatten quickly and not go off their feed. The feed is mainly mash composed by weight as follows:

Corn meal, three parts, shorts and bran, two parts and one part of finely ground oats, and barley. To this add a little beef or blood meal or similar product, which can be procured at most feed stores: If this cannot be obtained use some reliable pontry food, but avoid the foods that are used for egg production, as they contain spices that are not desirable for fattening chicks. Dampen the meal with skim milk: dampen enough in the morning to do during the day, but do not let it stand overnight, as it will sour. Always feed regularly; it is better to feed at stated intervals. They will do better on the same amount of feed if fed several times a day, than they will if fed only three times.

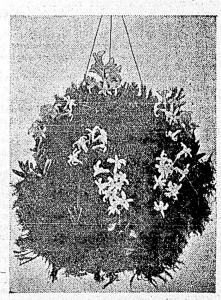
At 8 o'clock give mash. At 11 o'clock give a feed of cracked corn or wheat tailings; whole or unscreened wheat may be used after the chicks have attained the age of six weeks. Whole wheat may be fed in litter. At 1 p.m. give boiled rice if it can be procured cheaply enough, such as cracked rice. Venetian red should be fed at this time every other day. If rice cannot be fed feed mash. Rice acts as a regulator for the bowels and stomach. At 3. p.m. give green food; this will depend on what is obtainable, potatoes, roots, cabbage, lettuce, or fine clover, will do. A meat chopper will be found convenient for chopping the green stuff. At 5 p.m. cracked corn or wheat

The chicks may be fed this diet for about six weeks, but it is not advisable to feed it for too long. This diet does equally well for cockerels in the fall as for small chicks, and you may take the cockerels at any time desired and feed them three or four weeks to thoroughly fatten them, but we always think it pays better to commence feeding as soon as the cockerels can be detected. We have found that it seldom pays to feed cockerels any long-er than is necessary. Do not try to fatten the cockerels when running at large with the pullets, as they cannot be properly fattened unless the pullets are forced also, which is not desirable, although the majority of pullets should be fed more than they usually receive. Feed in troughs or shallow tins; have plenty in order that they may all have a fair chance. After they have eaten for ten minutes remove the troughs, and what is left feed to other fowl, as it should never be fed twice.

Granulated charcoal is an excellent regulator; this may be crushed with a hammer or mallet as only a little is required.

Give fine grit, never feed the coarse grit that is sold to be fed to hens. If your dealer cannot supply you with the No. 1 chicken grit, sift No. 2 ,or get some fine gravel.

Warm skim milk is superior to water for



Hyachinth growing in a sponge

drinking, especially where beef scraps are not obtainable.—Robert E. Smith, Colinville, Ont.

HENS VS. INCUBATORS

We have heard considerable about the hen being so much better to turn out eggs than the incubator, and there is no doubt that a good sitter will beat any incubator. But here is something on the other side, Mrs. Newton, of Plaisance, put 142 Barred Rock eggs in an incubator and hatched 113 good strong chicks. Fearing that the machine would not attend to business, seventy-eight eggs were put under hens, and from these thirty-six chicks were produced. Both lots are doing well, of the 113 hatched artifically 110 are alive; one was killed in a thunderstorm and the other two did not die a natural death. This gives a percentage of all eggs set and hatched under hens at 46, while the machine hatched 79 per cent of those committed to its care.

SEPARATING THE SEXES

Most authorities advise one to separate the cockerels from the pullets as soon as they can be distinguished. It is doubtless a good practice to part them when the cockerels are large enough to be troublesome, but with younger chicks one must be very careful to keep those of different ages apart. The big ones will be sure to crowd the younger ones. All weak chicks or those that are not thrifty should be put away from the others. It is not always necessary to yard each lot; confine them to their house for a short time, and though they may roam all over during the day they will come home to roost.

GAPE CURE

Gapes are the result of parasitic worms in This is sometimes accomplished by placing the chicks in a box covered with muslin and dusting fine lime through the cloth. The chicks breathe the lime, and, as it comes in contact with the worms, these let go of the membranes and are dislodged by the coughing and sneez-ing caused by the lime. To prevent gapes, keep the chicks on ground where fowls have not previously been. This may be done either by spading old ground deeply, each year, or keeping them outside the poultry yard.

ALFALFA FOR CHICKS

Nothing seems to make the young chicks grow like a run in the alfalfa field. As soon as they are large enough to do without heat they are put into colony houses in the alfalfa, and the way they grow is astonishing. We put a large hopper for several houses, give them what wheat they will eat, and leave them entirely alone. Morning and night is about the only time the chicks crowd around the grain; during the day they are out through the al-

Don't forget the insect powder and disinfecting fluids.

Don't let the little chicks trail through the

dew in the morning.

Where Human Life Does Not

A record-breaking sky-scraper was going up in New York to a tremendous tune of creaking derricks and clanging iron, mingled with the sharp staccate of pneumatic hammers and the hiss of white-hot bolts, tossed streaking through the air, from story to story, in as nervous and reckless a game of catch-as-catchcan as ever was played with an innocent hand-

The iron foreman-a serious-faced, bullnecked young man-stood below for a moment bawling up a savage warning at two daring fellows. They were riding upon a huge iron beam that sailed up from the street, swayed ponderously in mid air, and then swung rapidly into its lofty anchorage in the maze of columns, posts, and girders. He made a quick grimace of relief and answered a question, his eyes all the time darting anxiously over the great iron cage above him.

"Yep! Story of iron a day-that's my orders; and, what's more, we'll make it! But I got other orders, too—got 'em straight, and they're what keep me guessin'. They told me not to kill any men on this job!"

He spoke of it as stolidly as one would mention a waste of materials, and abruptly concluded the interview by sliding down a ladder to yell at a derrick-tender.

Thirty minutes later an ambulance rang Then, in rapid succession, another came, and its way into the narrow, truck congested street. yet another. Three accidents had happened, and the foreman was cursing the day for a

One of his best "pushers," or assistant foremen, had a leg stripped to the bone by a sliding fifteen-ton column. Another man had a hand clipped off at the wrist. A third-the same derrick-tender whom he had recently admonished, an old bridge-worker who in different accidents on other jobs had suffered fractures of both legs and several ribs-had been hurled over the derrick-drum, and now lay helpless on a hospital cot, groaning with the pain of a dislocated shoulder.

Only two gangs, of seven men cach, were disturbed—and they merely for a few minutes—by these disasters. The rattling, daredevil work went swiftly and remorselessly on. Three ironworkers out of a waiting line of a dozen eager applicants got the places of the injured men. The others, standing there patiently, with their overalls in little newspaper bundles tucked under their arms, looked disappointed but hopeful. There was scarcely a word of comment on the accident.

Incidents of the Ironworker's Life

A running interview with the waiting line disclosed the fact that there was not a single man in it but had at one time or another suffered serious injury. Some had been hurt many times, and all had had miraculous escapes from

One had fallen through the "false work" of the Manhattan bridge; result, three ribs and an arm broken. Another had dropped one hun dred and twenty-eight feet from the Eads bridge at St. Louis; no injuries, though the impact of the water split his clothes. Another had had a leg broken on the Fort Dodge bridge -and so on along the line. The last man, a tall, rangy type from Montana, held one hand deep down in his pocket as he talked. At length he furtively produced it. The fingers had been clean cut off at the knuckles

That happened on the Vancouver bridge, said he. "I ain't proud of it. I always keep it hid when I'm asking for a job. They don't like one-handed men; but I'm just as good as ever---and I prove it, once I get working."

"Any more injuries?" "A few," said he, smiling. The smile disclosed a row of gold teeth below and a bridge on the upper jaw. "Got that tast spring," he explained. "A nigger-head"—a windlass—"broke and a flying religious." "broke, and a flying splinter hit me in the

mouth."
"Any more?" He bared his forearm and disclosed a deep

red scar three inches long.

"Got a hot rivet in the gauntlet of my glove -and here, feel of this upper arm. Had a comnound fracture three from falling through a water-tower up in Sault Ste. Marie. Busted a a few r bs, too—and I got another rivet-burn on my ankle."

"And still you want to work?"
"H'm?" he questioned with a puzzled wm; then he added eagerly: "Why, sure! frown; then he It's my trade."

Interviews with the day and night shiftsthere were more than fifty ironworkers on this job—gave similar results. And with the telling of individual experiences came the echoes of wholesale disasters—of the Quebec bridge, with its death-list of ninety-seven; of buildings here and there in New York and other cities which have proven veritable morgues; of the Blackwell's Island bridge, in the construction of which some sixty men were rammed and chapped by swinging steel, not in one great crash, but steadily, day in and day out, as the work progressed.

There can be no doubt as to the constant hazard of the ironworker's trade; least of all does he question it himself.

He knows that he can greatly reduce his risks by being careful and keeping sober; and, if he is a union man, he will argue-and probably with justice—against an "open-shop" job, where the blunders of green hands are bound to cost lives. But he will take an "open-shop" job if he can't get another, and he will be reck-less, and too often he will get drunk; and even with his own gang of experienced, steady men, each safeguarding the other, and generally un-der the most favorable circumstances, he realizes, when he thinks about it at all, that injury or death is among his chances every day; that some day, sooner or later, the ambulance

will come clanging for him. He cannot escape forever; yet he holds to his trade, and hustles for employment for a reward of twenty-four

In other words, and to put it more plainly, this man risks his life-and cheerfullytle more than the mere return of a livelihood. He gets good wages, but no more than the normal figure for a skilled trade. For his risk he receives not a penny.

While he is treading a four-inch flange, several hundred feet high above the earth, or catching in a pail a white-hot rivet tossed from a flaming forge forty feet away, or clawing cat-like amid a pandemonium of whip-snapping cables and swinging iron—with the hand of death so near him, and the consciousness of it so keen in his mind that you can throw him into the rigidity of white-faced fear with a "cluck" of the tongue—while he is daring such peril as this, his fellow tradesman, the plumber, is working in a safe environment for exactthe same wage.

The two trades may fairly be said to demand equal skill and about the same apprenticeship. Their wages, evidently, are based upon their equality in these respects. The pay-roll takes no account of their widely different degree of danger.

Why Do Men Enter Dangerous Trades?

Several interesting questions are raised here. Why does a man of his own free will select a dangerous calling? Why is it that, over and above his skill and labor, he receives no return whatever for the risks he takes? Is it possible that human life counts for nothing in this workaday world--either to employee or employer?

These questions may be treated from two main standpoints—a psychological one and an economic one; but, before taking them up, let us glance at some of the other dangerous

trades.
The submarine diver receives higher wages than the bridge-worker. Why?

At first thought, one is inclined to say that the diver's risk is greater. To the average layman there is something uncanny about working under water—in the inky depths of river bottoms, or in the shark-infested shallows of the sea. And undoubtedly the diver's task is dangerous. His sole hold on life is a slender rubber hose-the life-line-through which air is pumped to him; a mud-bank may slide, cargo in the hold of a sunken ship may shift, and his air-pipe may be buried and choked; or it may be fouled and cut.

But a candid diver will laugh at these fears. Sharks are too much frightened to approach him; and as for the life-line, it is made of many plies of rubber and canvas, so solid, in fact, that his iron shoe, topped by his own weight, scarcely compresses it at all. He has supreme confidence in it. The accident insurance companies, basing their schedules on carefully compiled statistics, put him on the same basis the bridge-worker-"extra hazardous"with the same premium, and one thousand dollars as the limit of insurance. This fact is tolerably conclusive evidence that the diver's risk is no greater.

As a matter of fact, the submarine diver receives higher wages only because he does more kinds of skilled work. He must be an allaround mechanic, and something of a genius, When he goes down to a wreck there is no telling whether he will have to do carpentering, engineering, blacksmithing, or what not. He is paid for his ability and ingenuity in all these trades, not for the risk that he

Handcuffs

stance of the use of handcuffs, says the London

Globe, for the poet tells us that Proteus was

thus fettered and rendered powerless by Aris-

tius, who apparently knew that even the gods

themselves were not proof against this form of

torious Greeks found several chariots full of

handcuffs among the baggage of the defeated

Carthaginians, and it is hardly probable that

Carthaginians, and it is hardly probable that the ancient Egyptians had some contrivance of the kind. The word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "handcop," whence comes evidently the slang term "copper."

In earliest Saxon days "hand-cops" were used for nobles, and "foot-cops" for kings, but in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the words were supplanted by the terms "shack bolt" and "swivel manacle," and the instruments were as cumbersome as the names by which they were known.

Up to the middle of the last century there were two kinds of handcuff in general use. One,

known as the "flexible," was very like those which are still used; the other kind, called the

"figure eight," were used to restrain violent prisoners. It was so fashioned that the captive

could not move his hands, and was universally

dreaded, for the pain caused by a limb immey-

A simple but powerful device for securing prisoners was the "twister," now abolished owing to the injuries it inflicted. It consisted of a

chain with handles at each end. The chain was

put around the wrists, the handles brought to-

gether and twisted until a firm grip was obtain-

ed. The least struggle on the part of the cap-tive and the chains bit deep into his wrists. Of

the same nature, but made of wire, is "la

ably confined is almost unbearable.

proved perfectly satisfactory.

which they were known.

In the fourth century B. C. an army of vic-

In Virgil is to be found the first recorded in-

The sand hog gets three dollars and fifty cents a day, sometimes for as little as two shifts of only one and one-half hours each, with four hours' rest between. Moreover, he receives this good wage for pick and shovel work. He is flatly an unskilled laborer, worth no more in the wage schedule than a trench-dig-Why, then, his additional pay?

At first glance, again, it seems to be due to the perilous nature of his occupation. Consider him at work, for instance, in one of the tunnels under the rivers that gird Manhattan Over his head only a thin film of mud-rarely more than ten feet thick-intervenes between him and the crushing weight of a deep body of water. Compressed air within the tunnel keeps the water out; but it is very apt to force its way in, and if it does he will drown like a rat in a trap.

Sometimes a weak, gravelly spot shows up in the mud roof, and the compresesd air goes hissing out through it. Then there's a scampering fight for life in the hot, air-locked tun-nel. In one of the Pennsylvania's Railroad's tunnels under the North River a sand log was blown clear up to the surface of the river. another instance, when a fault in the roof began boiling and bulging, they seized a fat sand hog and rammed him into the hole along with sawdust bags.

The air-pressure within the tunnel or cais-son is double, treble, or even almost quadruple the normal pressure in the open air. A candle burns swiftly in this condensed atmosphere: a cigar will yield an inch of ash to one long puff; and the sand hog burns up his substance in much the same rapid way. He gets two or three times as much oxygen as the ordinary person, and demands as much more food. Thus, in the pursuit of his work, he grows fat and short-lived. One never sees an old sand hog, it is said.

Here, evidently, is an undesirable occupation; yet a vacant place in the ranks is never empty for long. Sand hogs are recruited from longshoremen and sailors out of work, and easily enough. The danger is never made a point between employer and applicant.

It is a specialized occupation, and so draws

a high wage; but it is specialized because it demands a man of exceptionally fine physique, not a daring man. A weakling, a drunkard, a man with any defect of the vital organs, could not stand that compressed air for the duration of a short shift; and the contractor does not want him, whatever his courage. As it is, cais son disease—"the bends," the sand hogs call it—is frequent with the best men, and an expensive air-lock hospital must be maintained in consequence.

The sand hog is culled from the ranks; he is a selected product of animal brawn and resistance. As the strain of the work increases, so does his pay per hour. When the caissons were being sunk for the new Manhattan bridge, and the work had reached a depth where the air was foul with carbonic-acid gas and the pressure exceeded forty-five pounds, they offered as much as ten dollars for two shifts a day of forty-five minutes each. Quite a wage, this; yet it was not made as a sop to danger so much as to attract a crowd from which suitable physical selections might be made. They got the right men.

Evidently, then, the sand hog is paid for his physique, just as the bridge-worker is rated by his skill. There are no wages of danger here.

The Death Roll of the Coal Mines

In the so-called State of Anthracite-a district comprising nine counties in eastern Penn-sylvania—more than one thousand coal miners

Europe is most primitive. It consists of a V-

shaped piece of metal, in which the wrists are

inserted, the open ends being then drawn together by means of a cross hook, which must bituminous belt, a much larger district, the death and injury list runs up into the thousands annually. So great and so numerous are the disasters here, in fact, that many of us have come to look upon this toiler of the underworld as a labor unit who dies as he lives-in num-

The air he breathes each day is laden with inflammable dust and impregnated with gases which, when they explode, rend him and burn up his body. He takes his life in his hands when he grasps his dinner pail every morning, and in his stolid way he knows it. Yet he receives only a mediocre wage, and in his occupation there is no gradation of pay according to the varying degrees of risk. Skill and experience are the determining factors. Breakerboy, door-boy, driver, laborer, miner—this is the order of precedence, with higher wages for each job because of added experience.

There is one more step. A miner may become a fire-fighter, and get higher wages, but not for added risks. A fire-fighter is simply a skilled miner, possessing a little more knowledge and imagination than his fellow in the ranks, enough to help others out of the black hole when dread disaster comes. He is paid

for this additional skill.

It is so in the steel industry. Nothing, least of all a human life, must interfere with the mighty rush of the work. Only the job counts; and, strangely enough, the men themselves seem to be in accord with this idea of it. A gang of Slavs will work steadily on alongside the bodies of their dead comrades.

'Dead men no good," they say.

him on the scrap-heap!"

Up in a Lake Superior mining town, the keeper of a morgue that is seldom empty laughed at a pitying remark made over his

charges.
"These fellows don't mind death," he said; not half so much as you mind having a tooth

For every man killed, there are at least two ready and anxious to fill his shoes; and the same situation exists, apparently, in all the hazardous trades. I know of a case at a powder mill in New Jersey, a few years ago, where there was an explosion, and six men were blown to atoms. Next morning twenty-odd men were in line to apply for the vacant places.

Other Dangerous Callings

A remarkable condition exists in the government life-saving service. Every fisher-boy or beach-comber who enters the ranks knows -must know—that sooner or later the strain of the work will incapacitate or kill him. Such is the general record of the service. all his rugged work, his dangerous and lonely night patrols, his instructions to risk death at any opportunity to save life, he receives-and, let us hope, is contented with—the munificent wage of sixty dollars a month, with two idle months without pay; and out of this he must provide his "grub" and the white suits, blue suits, and "sou'westers" that he has to wear.

Steeple-climbers, like deep-sea divers, frequently make high wages; but only when they secure work by contract. Then they employ Then they employ others to take the same risks that they take themselves-or even greater ones-for the ordinary pay of a mechanic. Here the high wage is simply the result of enterprise; and in any event the steeple-climber is paid, not for his hazardous climb of a steeple, but for what he can do when he gets there.

What does it all mean?

"Simply this, from my standpoint," says the employer. "It is purely a matter of demand and supply. I want fifty bridge-workers, let

Storiettes

AN EXTRAVAGANT WIFE

us say, and I get them at a mechanic's wage. Other employers secure them with the same If the men hung back and declined to face the danger of the trade, and if, in consequence, there were not enough bridge-workers to fill the demand, the wages would rise. But there are enough, more than enough. The only scarcity occurs in times of great building ac-The same thing is true, I think, of other hazardous trades and professions.'

The Danger Itself is Lure

This economic explanation sems to suffice completely for one side of the situation-the employer's side. As with bridge-worker, so with sand hog, diver, steeple-climber, dynamiter, miner, steel-worker—it is purely a mater of labor supply and demand.

But what of the men themselves? Why do they enter such dangerous trades?

An adjuster of accident and liability insurance, a man who has mingled for years with bridge-workers, and who has gone into their homes and put this very question to them, speaks thus:

"It has always been my opinion that these fellows like danger; at least, they are originally attracted to the trade because of its spectacular, hazardous side. Some men are constituted that way. Your average bridge-worker is a swag-gering fellow, full of bravado, and priding him-self upon his foolhardiness. Let me give an

"A short time ago an accident happened on New York sky-scraper, upon which I had placed an employers' liability policy. The man had one of those miraculous escapes from death that are common in such work. He fell eleven stories down an empty elevator-shaft, and landed uninjured. His fall was broken by his body bumping against the sides and some cross-pieces on the way down. The incident was reported to me, and that was all that was necessary. I had nothing to do with the man him-self, in any event; but in the course of an hour he presented himself at my office, entering with a swagger of a home-coming hero.
"What do you want here?" I asked. 'You're

not injured.'
"'No,' said he, 'but I just came down to show myself.'
"Well, he continued showing himself—to

the elevator-man and to everybody in the building who seemed interested; and he kept up the exhibition in various saloons for the rest of the week.

The adjuster's opinion is largely correct, though it applies with special force to the particular trade. Bridge-workers are recruited from all over the country, and are picked men in a sense. They are country boys, for the most part. A bridge is building in their locality, and they come to watch the novel, inspiring work. In time the thrill of it gets into their blood, if they are of the danger-loving kind. They get positions as helpers and float away with the bridge-crews, to become in time full-fledged

Familiarity Breeds Contempt

With experience, they become inured to dizzy heights and flimsy footholds, and grow to regard danger with disdain or apathy. The exregard danger with disdain or apathy. The excitement continues to hold some of them; others—a goodly number—grow, with age, to prefer a less hazardous occupation; but they probably have families, and must work on.

With the coal miner it is different. He is born, almost always, in a coal-mining region, and enters the ranks because his father was there before him, because it is the best-paying occupation at hand, or perhaps because it is practically the only one. There is certainly no lure of danger with him. He begins as breaker-boy, and by the time his apprenticeship is over he is habituated, like the steel-worker, to his dangerous environment. He is a cheerful, if unconscious, fatalist. He knows no other

The acquired spirit of apathy is disclosed in all the hazardous trades. It is really difficult to convince your man that he takes big risks. He has grown callous to them. His mind, each day, is absorbed in the mechanical details of his work.

At the same time, he sees all the perils of the other fellow's job. The bridge-worker shudders as he looks down upon a caisson, with its sand hogs grovelling deep down under the river

"No sand-hoggin' in mine!" says he. "I'll take a chance in the clear any time, where you can fight; but you don't get me down in those roarin' rat-traps!"

The diver, in turn, makes a grimace as he views the bridge-worker on his lofty perch.

"I wouldn't stand up there for a million," says he. "The man's a fool!"

Some ludicrous instances of this feeling have been noted. A dynamiter, who, at the time of a desperate risk, calmly pitched his bed in a quarry powder-house over several tons of the uncertain and awful explosive, walked several miles out of his way each evening to avoid crossing the ice of a frozen river with his fellow workmen.

THE NEW NOTE PAPER

Letters from Europe in the past few months have been noticeable for dainty, new ideas in stationery, particularly the delicate tints of the paper, resembling certain dress goods. A result has been the adoption by American women of fashion of writing paper to match their favorite costume or their bouldoir, in tint. Invitations are often issued on paper corresponding with the color scheme of the luncheon de-corations. A gold bevel on the edge of the paper is much in vogue; so is the monogram

be kept taut the whole time. The most handy form of cuff which is in general use at present comes from America. It is lighter and much less clumsy than the old "flexible." It is no easy matter to clap the "bracelets'

on a person who is struggling violently. In-ventors should turn their attention to the subject, for much remains to be done before the fighting prisoner can be quickly and strongly secured without harm to himself or his captor.

TROUBLES ENOUGH

"So you don't want to vote!" said the suffragette.

"Gracious, no!" replied Mrs. McGudley. "It's bad enough to have your husband blaming you for everything that goes wrong about the house without being held responsible for politics."-Washington Star.

WHY THE PRIDE

The College Sport: "My father's very proud

The College Knocker: "Oh, well, some people are proud of things just because they are expensive."—Boston Record.

INCREDULOUS

There are lots of people in the world who won't be satisfied that the high cost of living is bad enough until they have bought books from agents on the subject.-Atchison, Kas.,

The strongest position in a family arguilgote," while in an emergency whipcord has ment is to keep a silent tongue.-New York The handcuff used in some parts of Eastern

"Well, how is marriage?" said a friend to the newly married man. 'Oh, marriage is all right," replied the hus-

band, "but woman is so curious." "How is that?"

"Well, the morning after our wedding day my wife asked me for a hundred dollars. The

day after she asked for a hundred more, and the third day for another hundred."
"What, three hundred dollars in three days?

Why, man, what did she do with it all?" "Oh," replied the young husband, "she didn't get it!"

THE DAMAGED VENUS

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the celebrated American sculptor, used to illustrate the development of art in America by a story of the

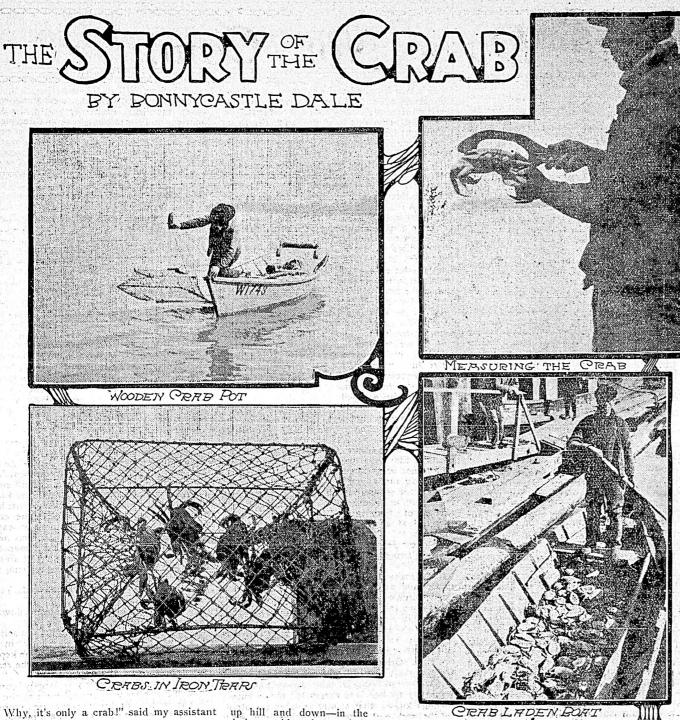
In the forties, he said, a rich Bostonian built a fine house in the Back Bay. He decided to adorn the lawn with statuary, and having heard of the Venus de Milo, he sent to Rome for a copy.

The copy duly arrived. It was marble. But the Boston man no sooner got it than he sued the railroad company for \$2,500 for mutilation. He won the suit, too.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox hit off in neat epigram a notorious difference in the world's treatment of the sexes.

"To say," she observed, "that everybody is talking about a young man is a eulogy; but to say that everybody is talking about a young woman is an elegy."



Fritz, as his boot pressed one into the pebbly sand of the little British Columbian bay we were studying beside. For a moment I felt vexed that the lad, after all my teaching, should thus injure a defenceless thing. But I saw it was almost impossible to step anywhere without crushing one or more, and the boy had be-

"I will try to show you, laddie, before the week is out what a wonderful thing the crab is." Ahead of us every cup-like depression in the sand held the form of the shore crabs, green, red, horseshoe. In many a discarded limpet's shell a long claw showed. Here was the home of the Hermit crab. With their soft tails they fear mutilation, so in they creep into these empty shells. All the way out to the lowest tide line we found thousands of crabs of many varieties, but not until we approached the mouth of a river did we find any big edible ones. Of course, as soon as we found crabs we also found men, for they hunt them night and

day.

There were two edible crabs on these flats.
The Red and the Grey. The first is not marketed, but is the smaller and sweeter crab. The other is very similar to the Blue crab of the Atlantic.

We promptly struck up an acquaintance with an Icelandic colony, thrifty, clean people. The women were busy making nets for the These rude ones were made of fir strips and covered with netting and weighted with stones. The Swedes, however, used a better trap. An iron rod square—as in the picture—covered with well tarred cord. Fritz and I went a-baiting with them. Well my nose could have guided me to the bait at midnight. Never did I see such ancient and evil-smelling a bait. Luckily there was not enough of this, so we had to net small creeks for coarse salt water fish. It was dark when we drew in the last netfull and a regular river of eels and rat fish and porkies and sticklebacks, smelt, herring, and I fear trout, splashed down upon our feet and stockinged ankles. I experienced the sensation of a pincushion until I leaped upon the seat, and thus we rowed back, fish and fishodor laden. Night though it was, no sooner had a sorry

bite passed from tarry hands to wind-chapped mouth, then the Swede was ready to row out and set forty traps. Do you know how high a pile forty traps builds four square in a small punt? Fritz was in the bow, the Swede was in the stern rowing seat and I was—well, most anywheres. If I dared to stand easily erect beside the black tarry pile of traps, the boat gave a most convulsive warning of immediately upsetting and of strewing new kind of crab bait about. In the strong tride, with a trail of scurrying clouds disclosing momentarily a watery moon, we set those traps. Over a two mile long course we set them, that is the Swede set them and Fritz and I bailed. The wind had risen and the tide rips were splashing overboard regularly. No sooner was the last big trap "kerplunk" below than the Swede fished out a big wet sail. On a rude mast and spars this was lashed, and the way we ran homeup hill and down-in the dark, would make a whole

Bright and early the next morning we were ready for the crabmen. But we decided to wait for the after-noon tide. I thought his bait was strong enough to attract every crab in the bay. However, we were soon bailing and paddling along merrily. We found the cedar float that marked his first trap of his first line; they were in series of five or ten, about thirty feet apart on the rope. The first big cage of mud and water that splashed in settled comfortably on Fritz's lap as he had just slid into the middle seat to see the better. In it were six big grey crabs. They had entered through the narrowing tunnel—just seven inches across at the smaller end, just the size of the crabs fit for the market, and none ever seem to find their way out of this centre hung net tunnel.

My! why fun it was to see Fitz's big eyes watching horny-handed Swede his stretched fingers into that nipping, clawing

mass!—and every time he caught the crab, and it did not catch him. He left one in at the lad's entreaty. Fritz got it out. In fact, it was impossible for Fritz's hand and the crab to come out separately, so good a grip had the big shellfish secured. The lad's shricks went floating up with the gulls that were picking up any shreds of bait that floated astern. We found on examining the group—crab and boy's hand—that as soon as the big crushing claw had started to close Fritz had seized it. the other three pairs of lesser claws had closed in and held the hand; luckily the big nipping claw was closed on the boy's sleeve, so there was little blood drawn, but much confusion. We pretty nearly filled the boat out of that forty trap trip, over two hundred big males lay on the bottom, and he had thrown over all the females and all the males that did not measure up to the full opening in the seven-

inch crab measurer. We took a male and a female for examination. There, on the warm beach, beside the glad sea, we learned our little natural history lesson. These big food crabs were only one of some almost fifty species or varieties of crabs found in the Pacific, only two of which we use as food. We have seen them in shallow shore water, usually the smaller ones, in brackish water; in deep sea places we have dragged them. Always they love to live where the water grasses grow. There, on the river flats all along this winding coast, we have seen them crowding each July and August. "Watch this one swim, laddies." We laid

the pair in a deep rock pool. Down they sank,



the swimming legs at the stern, big paddles, assisting to steer them. We saw that they usually walked along sideways, often backwards; finally as the tide came in we saw them glide off with its force, the pincher claw on the left held in under the body, the clubbing claw on the right extended out the way it was going. We watched these two run shorewards then settle on the muddy bottom. Soon one took a clawful of mud and pressed it against his shell and edged off about a foot. Again and again he repeated this until he quite a hollow in the sandy mud with a part wall built up about him. She soon started to carry and build, soon the two circular walls grew above the water-no, the tide was again falling, and these clever things were providing shoretraps and hideways for themselves. Down backwards into the centre of the wet mud fort they started to dig, each in its own inclosure. Within two hours of the time they started both forts were built and each crab was sunk backwards in the centre with only his eyes and antennas protruding-all ready for a quiet, cool rest, or to sally forth and sieze and devour anything that came its way. The first was a smelt that weakly flopped over Mr. Crab's fort wall. It was seized in a trice—whatever that is—and soon rent to pieces. Down, like a Jack-in-the-box, the creature withdrew, popping up almost immediately to seize a bit of rock that sluiced down off the wall. It threw this aside at once and turned and ran swiftly up its fort wall and towed in a bit of shell-incrusted weed that was drifting past. Soon the tide drained both forts, and we walked over to see how they were hid-

den. The male was almost completely out of sight. The female had somehow dragged in the whole body of a much-deceased sand eel.

She ate this with tearing teeth swiftly.

This big hard shell fish is at times as sensitive as the human eye. Look closely at the shell of the one I am holding up to Fritz's eyes. All down the side of the shell or carapace is a line, at first white, then dark. All the low back end of the body is actually splitting open. For one or two minutes after we laid the crab back in its sheltered place, the shell remained the same; then it opened more slowly, and the whole body of the crab semed to throb and wave, and the legs were clutched up and down spasmodically. Finally the shell lifted further and the soft, red body began to protrude, slowly the body came forth, then the tong, now red, transparent, legs began to follow; soon the creature was hanging from the shell, just the tips of the long legs left within. Then they separated, and before the lad's astonished gaze, sat two crabs when only one had been before. He lifted the shell, empty and light. He lifted the crab, soft and heavy. It had grown con-siderably since the shell started to crack, and before the salts of lime that issue from its own pores forms another shell it will be a much bigger crab than it was an hour or two ago. onderful digesters these things are; they are forever eating, yet each one we dissect has an almost empty stomach. You can always tell the male from the female, as he has a long nar-row arpon, and hers is broad and stout.

About August we often come across a female tightly held in the clutches of a male. By the shell signs, he knows she is soon to cast her shell. Young adults do this twice a year, so he has chosen her for his mate, and will thus cling to her for days, both feeding back and forward with the tide, until such time as he finds a safely secluded spot to hide her away in. Here he guards her until the shell is cast and she is impregnated; then they separate to go their several ways. She now seeks the deep water, and the one, two or three million eggs issue and cleave to the hairs of the apron in a jelly-like mass. She is in the "berry" stage now, and carries all these young safely hidden upder her apron until they begin to drop off in the free swimming stage. They then start back for shallow water, carrying the young to their mouths-cannibals. Luckily few reach the age where they sink below and form the limy shell, else all the ocean would soon be a mass of dy ing crabs. Many times they cast their shell, six times the first year, twice after, until they get old chaps that seem to have lost this power, then barnacles and oysters and crabs and mussels and limpets and anemones and seaweeds grow on the slow moving agedone until it looks like a moving shell fish stall.

I was much amused by one big young male suddenly twisting its claw off and twisting it-self out of the lad's hand and falling into the water and darting off. Very soon this self-amputated limb will grow on again.

Fritz says the last end of the crab is much better than the first-as witness the picture of the lad at lunch.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Lord Cardross in The Empire Review

British East Africa is known to the average man as the big game hunters' paradise. Indeed, as a field for the slaughter of wild beasts it is comparatively well known, but as a field for the investment of capital it has so far attracted but little attention. In this article I do not propose to go into the many problems which the country has to face. The native problem and such questions as land settlement, Indian immigration and labor will not be solved finally either today or tomorrow. All I wish to point out here is that the development of the country is proceeding quietly but surely, and also to show along what lines that de-

Those who, like myself, have lived in British East Africa for a year or two at a time have seen the settlers in the high country making gallant efforts to overcome the difficulties which the pioneer community of a new country has inversibly to face. At times political try has invariably to face. At times political feeling has run very high, and on two occasions at least during the governship of Sir James Hayes Sadler the authorities took what may be described as extremely severe steps to quell what they considered as insults to His Majesty's representative. I cannot go into the merits of these cases, except to say that when political feeling runs high, words are apt to be used which are regretted almost as soon as they are uttered. There is, however, no room to doubt that if the settlers had been handled in a tactful manner one of these incidents would never have taken place. Still it must be remembered that the settlers had many real grievances which have since then been to a large extent removed. One well-known pioneer, evidently suffering from momentary depression, has described East Africa as the home of the tick, the leopard, the baboon and the amateur official. It is certainly true that there are plenty of ticks to be found in some parts of the country, also leopards and baboons, but the whole country is not overrun with ticks and baboons, nor are all the officials amateurs. Unfortunately in the past there has been considerable friction between the settlers and the officials, but I am glad to say that this most undesirable state of affairs is tast showing signs of disappearing. Before dealing with the tropical coast belt,

I will say something of that glorious and healthy high country now, for the first time, being colonized by white men. Nairobi, the capital of the country, stands at an altitude of some 5,400 feet above sea-level, and is some 350 miles from the port, which is Mombasa. The train takes some twenty-four hours to cover this distance. No coal has yet been discover ered in the country and so wood fuel has to be used for the engines. Nairobi cannot be said to be a beautiful town, though thanks to Mr. Ainsworth's foresight in the early days there are long avenues of shady trees which do much

to relieve the lack of beauty so noticeable in most of the buildings. Around Nairobi there is a farming community and most crops which is a tarning community and most crops which thrive in European countries do very well. For instance, potatoes, beans, oats, barley and maize all thrive, and though wheat is still in the experimental stage, and despite the fact that there has been a considerable amount of the includes some very good crops have been rust in places, some very good crops have been harvested, and I cannot help thinking that it is only a question of finding the right sort of wheat to suit the country.

Some planters are going in for coffee, others are relying upon black wattle which gives a good return after a year or two. The bark of the black wattle tree (Acacia mollissima) is used for tanning purposes, and black wattle growing has proved a paying proposition in parts of Natal. There are also one or two dairy farmers who find a ready sale for their produce in Nairobi, though naturally the amount of produce required is not a large one. During the dry weather, however, the dairy farmers find it difficult to keep up anything like a good supply of milk and butter, and it is only natural that if the cows are to continue giving a fair supply of milk they must be given extra feed; least one dairy farmer has built a silo and make ensilage out of green mealie stalks, though I have not yet heard whether these experiments have been successful or not. As in other parts of Africa, there are many different cattle diseases, and until farms are fenced these diseases will, I fear, continue.

Strenuous efforts are being made to check the spread of East Coast fever, which has caused severe losses in the herds around the Nairobi district. A bacon factory has been established at Limoru, some nine miles from Nairobi, and most of the farmers keep a certain number of pigs. The quality of the bacon turned out is excellent. The factory was erected by the East African Estates Company, who have also very large interests on the coast.

About fifty miles further up the railway line we reach Naivasha, the centre of the sheep and cattle-raising country! Here the grazing is magnificent. Very good results have been obtained by crossing the native ewes with Merino rams, and anyone visiting Lord Delamere's Soysambu estate, or the estate of Mr. Galbraith Cole close by at Gilgil cannot fail Galbraith Cole close by at Gilgil, cannot fail to be struck by the results. Good prices have been obtained for the wool of the three-quarter bred sheep.

Since the arrival in British East Africa of the new Governor a more hopeful feeling has prevailed and many changes for the better have already taken place. A direct result of his arrival has been a systematic effort to arrange an export trade in maize from East Africa. Maize can be grown in all the agricultural districts, and it seems highly probable that the experiment will prove a success; and now that confidence has been restored, a gradual influx of settlers and capital into the highlands of British East Africa may be expected.

As regards the coast belt of British East Africa, very little is known; in fact, few people have traveled through this district. Many of the oldest colonists know nothing of the coast beyond what they saw at the port of arrival, as the Government have done scarcely anything to encourage the development of this, the richest part of the country. To see what can be done it is only necessary to visit the neighboring colony of German East Africa. There much capital has been invested in the establishment of sisal and rubber plantations. Some of the sisal plantations have paid large dividends, and there is any quantity of land in our own colony equally good, even if it is not better suited for the cultivation of sisal hemp and rubber. I need scarcely add that sisal hemp is used for making ropes, and that large for-tunes have been made by growers of this plant in Yucatan. As for rubber, the variety best suited to the East African coast belt is Ceara, and several thousand acres of this variety have been planted in German East Africa. Some of the plantations are the result of private enter-prise, but most of them are owned by com-

About nine months ago I visited the properof the East Africa Estates Company, comorising some 300,000 acres of land, and roughly speaking extending from Mombasa to German territory. I found that the company had started developing in earnest, that some 150 acres of rubber had been planted out and a sisal plantation established. Model buildings had been erected for the workmen employed on the estate, and also accountants' offices, etc. The rubber had only recently been transplanted from the nursery, but the young trees looked splendid, and according to recent reports have made rapid growth. There is every reason to land along the whole coast belt of British East Africa suitable for rubber and sisal planting. Cocoanuts also thrive well in many parts. Already a considerable number of plantations exist, most of which are owned either by Arabs or Indians, and these bring in good returns to their owners. Considering the quality of the land it is sur-

prising so little attention has been given to the coast belt by capitalists, though it is but fair to say that the rubber boom has had the effect of bringing a certain amount of capital into East Africa, and during the last few months several properties have been floated in London, and it is probable more will follow.

As to the climate of the coast belt it would be absurd to pretend that it is a health resort or anything like it. Mosquitoes and malaria are pretty well known there, but if a man takes precautions, is decently housed and does himself well, there is no reason why he should not keep in health. The whole prospects of the country seem to be greatly improved, and though much spade work remains to be done, under the present regime investment is now becoming pos-

As a last, word. I may perhaps add that more generous land laws must be framed, as the whole of the settlers and planters are dissatisfied with the present system of land tenure.

Edison Seeking New Force

A new power, a force to be drawn from the ether, an as yet undiscovered something that will cause as great a revolution as electricity has caused—such is Thomas A. Edison's dream

"I cannot guess what this power will be," he said to a writer for the Sunday World, "nor how it will be discovered, but its discovery will be an accident. There are many forces at work around us, but we shall not find them unless something happens that will reveal them to one of our five senses. Something will have to happen to agitate or excite this force and transform it into light, or heat, or some other manifestation that we can understand through our senses.

"There are any number of undulations in the ether right here in this room, but what they are we don't know. To illustrate our ignorance: Once when dining with a learned physiology professor of the University of Berlin I wiggled my forefinger at him and asked him what made it move. He couldn't tell. There you have a form of motion that we don't know anything about—we don't know what it is.

anything about—we don't know what it is.

"And so, there is yet to be a discovery in the domain of motion in the ether, something that we shall be able to carry on wires to great distances, and that, perhaps, will afford us power, but cannot guess what it will be."

Throughout the interview Mr. Edison kept reverting to this idea—the probability of some new and as yet unthought of power or force being discovered, as were the X-ray and radium, for instance.

It was impossible for the inventor to expound the idea further, for, after all, it is only an idea of a possible something, the nature of which not even he with all his wisdom could even guess. Yet a mere idea of Thomas A. Edison is important, just because it is Edison's. For Edison's method of invention is the imagnative one; his mind sees a desired effect and then starts out to find some power or some apparatus that will produce the effect

In the meantime, while this hypothetical force remains undiscovered, what may we expect electricity to accomplish in the immediate

"Lots of things," said Mr. Edison in reply to a question along this line. "It is the power of today, and nearly everything which requires power or motion will soon be in the form of electricity. It will almost entirely displace gasoline in automobiles. In vehicular transportation in the cities of the United States it will bring about a complete revolution. The railroads cover this country with a vast network, yet almost everything that is now pulled to them or pulled from them uses horse power. People do not realize the magnitude of horse traffic, and that is why I say electricity will revolutionize this phase of motive power.

"The greatest invention in the electrical field, in my judgment, was the dynamo; then the telephone, and then the incandescent light as a unit. Of all human inventions, not my own, I should place first the steam engine, because of what it has accomplished for civil-

"There will be a vast improvement in the telephone, especially as to volume of sound and clearness of articulation. Today you cannot send over the telephone a message which contains a lot of, say, Hungarian names. The articulation ought to be better than on the phonograph and it must be made. I believe the telephone will eventually displace the telegraph on railroads."

Replying to a question as to which of his inventions he thought most likely to receive the homage of posterity, Mr. Edison said at once:

Many Surprises for the Twentieth Century

"The phonograph, because of its sentimental side. In the development of the phonograph and the moving picture we have now reached a point at which we can make the picture sing and speak very naturally, and the public will get this invention in the near future.

"Another big advance in the electrical field will most likely be along the line of high efficiency in the wind motor, which will produce power for isolated communities and there is also hope for the sun motor in the arid regions."

regions."
"Do you believe, as Lenoard da Vinci says, that the right motor will solve the aeroplane problem?" was another suggestion.

"The motor has solved the aeroplane problem," he said. "The problem of making the aeroplane safe and commercial is another matter, and this will be solved by changes in the aeroplane."

"Is it possible that the twentieth century may hold as many surprises as the nineteenth?" the writer ventured at this juncture.

"Progress in electricity will continue during the next twenty-five years," he declared emphatically. "The demand for everything is unlimited. The more light you have the more light you want. And in its possibilities electricity seems unlike almost anything else—unlimited. What the farmer produces is limited, but the demand is always strong upon him.

"As to the various methods of applying the means, there is, of course, a question as to which is best. It is likely that there will always be a tussle between the slot, the trolley, and the storage battery car, for instance."

In response to a question by Frank W. Frueauff, president of the National Electric Light Association, who had gone to Orange to attend the twenty-fifth annual convention in St. Louis, at which there was to be an "Edison Day," the inventor declared that of all his work the incandescent light and motor system was the most difficult.

"The public sees only the electric light," he

said. "It does not appreciate the difficulties of the details. I sweat blood for six years, and took out 130 patents on various systems," he said, "but the light itself is all that is apparent to the general public."

He expressed the belief that steam has reached the point of its highest development, especially on the railroads, unless they widen the guages, and declared his opinion that the use of electricity will become general in railroading.

A question was put to Mr. Edison as to the possibility of the use of electricity in warfare, with the suggestion that a European is said to have completed an invention for projecting a ray which will kill within a radius of many miles, but the inventor was apparently not inclined to discuss that phase of it.

"This war matter will be settled by all the governments going broke equipping for it," he declared, "There will be popular uprisings one of these days against this military business.

"I most certainly approve of the central station idea in the generation of electrical power," he said in reply to another question. "That is the only way in which it ought to be done. We are bound to gravitate toward the central plant. It is absurd for a town to have half a dozen isolated plants when one will do the same work at much less cost."

"What are the possible reductions in the cost of producing electricity—the largest item of expense of production being now the invest-

ment," he was asked.

"We can make electricity cheaply enough,"
he replied. "It is now about as cheap as we
can get it, although there are big possibilities
for saving in the boiler-room, but we still have
to contend with the various other expenses,
such as outside overhead fixed charges, which
continue about the same."

SOME CHINESE CUSTOMS

It seems to me that Chinese women pay more attention to the adorning of their heads and the shape of their feet than to their dress. Everyone knows the peculiar Chinese custom of regarding the possession of unnaturally small feet as a sign of great feminine beauty; but few foreigners have noticed that Chinese women are almost as particular about their headdress as about their feet. They are far in advance of Japanese women as far as care in the dressing of their hair is concerned. have a variety of ornaments for their head-dress, and wear different hairpins appropriate to each month of the year. What strange to us Japanese is that when Chinese women grow old, they use even more showy hairpins than those used by young women. This is done, it is said, from a desire to divert their husbands' attention as far as possible from the signs of their advancing age.

There are various kinds of graves in China. The graves are dug generally from twelve to thirteen feet below the ground, while, according to an old custom, the mounds of the graves of emperors were thirty feet in height, those of territorial lords fifteen feet, and those of barons without territories, and of lord stewards, eight feet, while for inferior officials and common people mounds only four feet in height were erected. Pines were planted on the tombs of emperors, a species of oak on those of territorial lords, a species of willow on those of barons and lord stewards, and elmtrees on those of inferior officials.

It may safely be said that there is no language that can be understood by every Chin-The principal cause lies in the fact that the Chinese nation is composed of people who are descendants of totally different races, such as the original Chinese and the Manchus, whose different tribes or communities have had little relation with one another owing to the vastness of the territory. In Pekin two dialects are spoken, one called the official language of Pekin, and the other the Pekin dia-In like manner there are the Nanking official dialect and the ordinary Nanking dia-European linguists who are versed in the Chinese language-or dialects-have classified the modern Chinese dialects into nine, viz., (1) Kwangtung, (2) Swatow, (3) Amoy, (4) Foochow, (5) Wenchow, (6) Ningpo, (7) Shanghai, (8) Chesoo, and (9) the Pekin of ficial dialect. It is probable that as a result of the construction of railways in China by foreign companies, various dialects may spring up along these lines-dialects the main vocabularies of which will be intermixtures of Chinese words with those of the languages spoken the foreigners attached to the railways. Chinaman from Pekin and another from Kwangtung, who find it utterly impossible to communicate their thoughts to each other by speaking in their respective dialects, can often make themselves understood by each other if they can speak broken English. When China opens her parliament some eight years hence, it will be found that no parliamentary debate can be carried on without the aid of inter-preters. It would seem advisable for the Chinese authorities, as the first step in their preparations for the establishment of a constitutional government, to make their future politicians and public speakers learn the official language of Pekin. (It is said that in feudal days in Japan samurai from Northern Japan and those from Kyushu, whose dialects differed from each other as much as the Pekin and Nanking dialects do now, used to speak to each other the language used in the No dance.)

If you wish to visit a Chinese viceroy, governor, or other influential official, you must first send him your card or letter, asking hit to appoint a time for the meeting. If you call on such an official without notice, he is almost certain to refuse to see you. This refusal to see

a person who calls unexpectedly is but an old custom which is by no means considered an act of incivility, and one must not take it in ill part. There exists among distinguished personages and high officials in China a tendency to assume an air of superiority, and they do not readily condescend to grant an interview with trangers. If you wish to interview such a personage, therefore, it is most advisable first to get a letter of introduction written by an acquaintance or a Chinese official. In writing such a letter of introduction, red letter paper and a red-lined envelope should be used, for an epistle written in Indian ink on white paper in China usually a report of some calamity. It is true that the new civilization has succeedin a certain measure in enlightening the Chinese officials in Tientsin, Pekin and the laboring districts, but they are still very old-fashioned, prejudiced folk, and it is best to give them give them a good impression by conforming to their old customs. The official who receives the letter of introduction is certain to let you know the place and hour of meeting unless he finds it impossible to see you owing to circumstances. Neither must you fail to appear at the appointed place as punctually as possible.-Japan Chronicle.

EXCAVATION IN EGYPT

The work of the British school this year was, for the first half of the season, at Meydum, about forty miles to the south of Cairo. That field of work is important in the history of architecture, as it contains the oldest of the pyramids and the earliest group of tomb sculptures. The only excavations yet made there were those by Prof. Flinders Petrie nineteen years ago, many problems were necessarily left unsolved then, and he thought well to return there for work on a larger scale with the students of the school, Messrs. Mackay and Wainwright.

The archaic sculptured tombs had suffered greatly from native plunderers, having been dug out again since the facsimile drawings were made in the previous expedition. It was, therefore, decided by Sir Gaston Maspero that it would be best to remove them for safety. This was a long affair, as there was altogether about 100-foot length of wall 10 feet high, and much of it in a fissured and scaling condition. Two of the chambers are of unique work, the colors being inlaid in deep undercut hollows, with a view to their permanence. One such chamber has been granted to the British school, and part will be shown in the exhibition at University College in July.

A principal object in excavating was to find the burial chamber of the largest tomb, which is an immense mound 340 feet long. After cutting through hard chips for a enough to hold a four-storey house and the chamber was found without any external access. It had been finished and closed before the mound was piled over it. On quarrying through the masonry wall the interior was reached. A short, sloping way led to a lofty passage, 45 feet long, from the middle of which branched a cruciform hall 31 feet long and 20 feet wide. At the head of this was a sarcophagus of red granite; this is the oldest known, having been cut about half a century before that of the Great Pyramid. The work of this large chamber is magnificent. The stone beams of the room are 18 feet long, over 8 feet high, and 4 feet wide, weighing forty tons each. The chamber is 16 feet high, and is finer than any private tomb known, even exceeding many of those in the pyramids. The sarco-phagus had been opened by plunderers, who knew the easiest way to break in, and had doubtless been among the builders. But the body of the great noble remained; and it proved to have been ceremonially stripped of the flesh, the bones down to the smallest being each wrapped in linen before recomposing them in order for burial.

Another large tomb, that with inlaid sculpture, was also searched for the burial chamber. This again was entirely of a type unknown before. A pit over thirty feet square and fifty deep had been cut in the rock; and about one-third of it was filled with mud; and upon that a stone chamber was built. Over all was piled a great heap of blocks of stone, and then the covering body was of Nile mud. Strange to say, when the excavators cut the pits and tunnels in this dry mud it proved more difficult to work in than the native limestone. Its excessive toughness and the grit it contains quickly ruin the chisels used. The chamber had never been forced; yet the wooden coffin had been broken up and the body plundered, evidently by the last workman who closed the entrance.

A large cemetery to the west proved to have never been used. Great tomb shafts had been sunk forty feet deep, and massive portcullises of stone stood upon piles of blocks, ready to be let down over the chamber doors. But they had never been lowered, and it appears that the court had moved away on the death of King Seneferu and Meydum was left deserted.

At the pyramid a long causeway was found, carefully concealed under the rubbish of the builders, for some mysterious reason. The eastern face of the pyramid was partly cleared, for the sake of making a tunnel beneath it to examine the construction. In the course of this clearance many blocks were found with quarry marks upon them. As these name the months of quarrying extending over half the ear, and as the season for quarrying is closely fixed by the inundation, it is thus possible to fix the shifting months of the Egyptian calendar to the seasons, at the period of building. This results in dating the reign of Seneferu to about 3200 or else to 4700 B.C. It proves that the interval from the third to the twelfth dynasty was exactly as stated by the historian Manetho. If we credit Manetho after the welfth dynasty, as we must to before that; we have the date of 4700 B.C. If we arbitrarily re ject him, as some now do, then the date will be 3200 B.C. There is a further result from the weathering away of many inches of stone at different periods, which strongly supports the earlier date,-London Times.

Beginning of Journalism

It is two hundred and one years ago since the starting of the first London newspaper, and the fact turns one's thoughts back to the origin of an institution that goes much further back than might have been supposed.

If to our first parents we owe our desire for knowledge, then it is to Caesar that we owe the first Western attempt to satiate that desire by means of a newspaper. It was a daily record of not only official news, but also of small scandals; the latest police news, the arrivals in the city, even the gossip of the countryside. There were also extracts from the latest speech of Cicero, and the freshest epigrams of Martial. These last appeared by way of advertisement of the author's latest works, before they should appear in collected form, and be sold, along with the latest thing of Ovid's, or those improper little novels that came from Greece, in the fine shops which bordered the Forum's edge and stretched round the Palatine Hill.

It would certainly have bored no one to have strolled with Horace, that little fat man who, as Suctonius tells us, waddled rather than walked, his mind wallowing in the curiosities of life, and alert, since that memorable afternoon when he was first buttonholed, lest he should meet the famous bore lying in wait at some street corner. It would have been delightful to see the little man's eye light up with pleasure at the sight of a friend who he knew would listen to his latest bit of eroticism, or waddle alongside him down the Appian Way, through the clear afternoon. Again, who would not lounge in the silk-curtained Forum, surrounded by the masterpieces of Praxiteles, and there discuss the news that had just been posted on the rostrum, exhibited for the instruction of the crowd as to the doings of their betters? Then you would have sauntered out, as they, too, promenaded in the usual Roman fashion.

It was this simple promenade that delighted the Romans, and in Caesar's camp so astonished the Veronians that they thought the promenaders crazy and offered to lead them to their tents. In the city it had its object; there was much to discuss, many interesting people to meet: there were the fine silks and xylons for a few sesterces, also the essences and unguents so necessary when the gong of bronze an-nounced the opening of the bath. There were also the yellow wigs for those who, by decree of the Edile, had obtained the "licentla stupri, the right to the antique livery of shame; and were, as such, civilly dead since the publication of the laws of the XII. tables. Useful drugs, too, were on sale in the porphyry arcades through which fashion strolled—hemlock, aconite, mandragora, and cantharides. It was there wealth passed in its chariots; smart young men who smelt of cinnamon instead of war; nobles, matrons, and cocottes. as well as to the crowd of the city and the provinces, Caesar the Consul gave news.

Fortunately, at that period, the very name of China, with her corruption, her printing press, her powder, and her tea, was unknown. The "Acta Diurna," or "Daily News," was the work of litterarii; hand work, careful and elegant, whether written with the stylus on papyrus or inscribed on a wall coated with chalk (album), as we have seen it pictured in that very third-rate city, Pompeii, the citizens standing around, agog with interest. This lack of a printing press was surely a fortunate circumstance, since it goes far to account for the epigrammatic terseness of the Latin style, for the delightful endeavor to express in one syllable what the garrulous take a couple of phrases to misinterpret.

Huebener, in his dissertation of the "Acta Diurna," has collected forty-five passages from ancient authors, all of which relate to these "Acta Populii," which is only another name for this embryonic newspaper. They are all of a nature to interest the public, reading or otherwise, even today. Fortunately, they are told in Latin, in which language they had best remain. The more ordinary relates to public affairs, the sayings and doings of political personages notably Caesar's refusal of the title of king, the defection of Lepidus, and the more notable cases before the courts. Both Pliny and Ascanius relate the case of Scaurus as having been fully reported; Dion Cassius relates the avidity with which men read of the punishments to which important persons had been condemned, and the anxiety of the crowd to know whether they met their end as gentlemen or cowards. Tacitus mentions the newspaper account of Claudius Pomeranium, the extension of the circumference of the city by the erection of a new wall. Lampridius tells us that he got his idea of the fulsome adulation with which the Senate accraimed Alexander Severus from the current issue of this daily paper, a document which must have been, approximately speaking, 100 years old when Lampridius saw it, and mendacious at that. There were extracts from new laws, decisions relating to provinces, and, naturally, passages from the discourses of the God of Rome.

Under the Empire there was the Court Circular, which chronicled the various doings of the Imperial House, the approaching accouchements, the progresses, the funerals; not, however, the likelihood of the Emperor's death, as it was only the unwise astrologer who would care to draw such a bow at a venture. The Emperor Commodus, so Lampridius assures us (not that his knowledge was above suspicion), was inordinately proud of his achievements in the Arena. No matter whether he were last in the race, it was to him that the palm was awarded, or rather he awarded the palm to himself, and then quite magnificently shouted "Commodus Caesar, victor in the race, gives his crown to the people of Rome!"

Then there were the "faits divers," all the bits of information in the city. Pliny cites the newspaper accounts of the funeral of the cele-

brated jockey, Felix. The erection, fall, and restoration of public buildings were recorded, so were the births, marriages, and divorces in illustrious families; likewise prodigies and curiosities. The same Pliny sneers effusively about the record of a rain of tiles, and because, in another place an old priest swore that he had seen the arrival of the first Phoenix in Rome.

Petronius gives us an admirably parody of what the Roman got in his daily paper. It was during a feast at the house of that ostentatious plutocrat Trimalchion, who so far forgot his inperfect veneer of aristocratic good manners when in his cups as to describe the origin of his wife, much to that lady's discomfort, for she was still climbing assiduously, and did not appreciate being thus given away in public. When Trimalchion was sober he could think of little else save how best to impress the world with his magnificence, and, in consequence, used to send for his actuary, who read to the company a sort of "proces-verbal" (tanquam urbis acta) of which the following is a translation:

"VII. Col. Jul: There were born on the Do-

vii. Col. Jui: I here were born on the Domain of Cumae, which belongs to Trimalchion, 30 boys and 40 girls. Five hundred thousand bushels of wheat were transported from the fields to the granaries; 500 oxen were used for the transport. On the same day the slave Mithradates was crucified for blaspheming the tutelary deity of Gaius, our master. The same day 10,000,000 esterces were taken to the bank, because it was impossible to find a use for this money. The same day there was a fire in the gardens at Pompeii, which originated in the residence of the farmer Nesta," etc., etc.

The last mention of this Roman news sheet is in the late days of the Empire. Vopiscus, in his "Life of the Emperor Probus," knew of its existence, after which time M. Humbert thinks it disappeared along with such other literature as Constantine and his new advisers found inconvenient. Nothing similar appeared until that officious busybody Gutenberg began to flood the world with a literature that has been the outward expression of a great renaissance.

THE FIRST NATIONAL EXHIBITION IN CHINA.

(Donald MacGillivray, M.A., D.D., Shanghai.) The Chinese have at length wakened up to the fact that they ought to follow the example of foreign countries, and hold a national exhibition. It is to be opened in the city of Nanking, one of the ancient capitals, and it is believed that millions of people will attend it during the eight months it is to be opened, among them, doubtless, many from foreign lands. The missionaries of Nanking have early seen the greatness of the opportunity for Christian work afforded by this immense and unique concourse of people, and they are planning what will probably be the biggest single missionary effort since the Gospel was introduced into

But I must first give some particulars about the exhibition itself. Within the walls of Nanking there are vast spaces unoccupied by buildings, and upon one of these there is now built the first white city of China. Under the supervision of foreign architects has risen a creditable imitation on a small scale, of the great exhibitions of America and Europe. The following list of buildings will give some idea of the extent of the exhibition. Agriculture, storehouses, foreign exhibits, machinery, transportation, industrial arts, restaurant, fine arts, executive, public hall, telephone, arts and education, bazaar, Szechuen exhibit, silk exhibit, tea exhibit, Chinese exhibits from foreign countries, military exhibit, public hygiene, porcelain exhibit, provincial exhibit, pisiculture, Hunan exhibit, Chihli exhibit. The whole of these are surrounded by well laid-out pleasure grounds, including a modern race-course. It is understood that Tls. 1,500,000 have already been spent on the buildings and grounds, half of which has been given by Chinese merchants, and the other half by the government.

The widest possible range is to be covered by the exhibition, which will include all kinds of national products and manufactures, western goods and machinery, together with a multiplicity of things connected with education, the liberal arts, and the philanthropic enter-

prises of missions in China.

Shanghai hotels are erecting large buildings nearby to accommodate foreign guests. In the large public assembly hall, lectures will be given on topics of the time by Chinese scholars and foreigners.

The greater part of the exhibition will be Chinese, and splendid opportunities will thus be given to see gathered together from all the provinces the best things that China can produce. Each province will have a special building, and already the exhibits of each province have been on show in local provincial exhibits, before being finally sent up to Nanking. It is interesting to note that the Chinese gentleman, who is responsible for the buildings, is a Christian, who visited American exhibitions.

The five or six millions in Nanking are united in the Christian enterprise of reaching these millions with the Gospel. They themselves are raising a large sum of money on the spot, but, inasmuch as the work will be national in its scope, they have successfully appealed to missionaries and Chinese Christians in other places. Money and preachers are being provided in order to assist the local talent. There will be booths inside the grounds for the exhibition of Bibles and tracts, while at a short distance outside the main entrance a large building is being erected as a Christian Headquarters. Behind this building there will be a tent capable of holding fifteen hundred people. The whole plan is expected to be worthy of the Christian propaganda in China.

Field Sports at Home and A

THE BUSINESS ASPECT OF OUR GAME SUPPLY

The commercial side of game protection is the very last which appeals to the sportsman, but in these days of commercialism it seems to be the only side which appeals to the average business man and legislator who is not also a sportsman. Doubtless for this reason the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Club is distributing at its own expense in pamphlet form a reprint of a speech delivered by Dr. E. Breck before the Halifax Board of Trade, which is a masterly exposition of the question of Fish and Game protection from the standpoint of pure business.

We have not sufficient space to reproduce the whole pamphlet, but have pleasure in printing herewith as much as the space at will allow:

The following extract has been taken from "The Morning Chronicle" of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and if it is true that the fish and game of Nova Scotia, should produce a revenue of \$12,000,000 annually, the question of what the fish and game of British Columbia should be worth to the Province if properly protected and put on a "business footing," immediately presents itself to anyone interested in the

British Columbia has made very big strides in game protection during the last few years, but very much more still remains to be done if the Province is to derive the full benefit from one of its best assets, one which for many years, if properly admintsered could be made to yield an enormous revenue. That this is no idle statement is proved by what other countries with not one half of the supply of

is blessed, have done. This extract has been put in the form of a pamphlet by the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Club with the hope that many of those who now look upon "game protectionists" as cranks, will be inclined to alter their views and help them to attain the object they have

fish and game with which British Columbia

Dr. Breck said: It is very difficult to talk about hunting and fishing from the standpoint of pure business. So many look at it as a pastime only, and one that can be indulged only by the rich or those living near the woods. What expression is more common than "O I don't care anything about sport; never had a fishing rod in my hand, etc." But how many mine-owners ever had a pick in their hands or how many deep-sea fish operators ever handled a line or trimmed a sail? It is hard to forget the sentimental side of sport. But this is just what I want you to do now. Nobody on earth appreciates the other side. better than I-the beauty of the woods, the excitement, the health-giving outing, and all that. I could, if I were speaking before an anglers' or hunters' club, indulge in ecstacies as dithyrambic als any poet's, but here and want you to regard me solely as you would the agent for any new industry that I feel will help enrich our Province. If there is anything that has been dinned into my ears since I came to Nova Scotia, and it is the burden of every speaker from Earl Grey down, it is that this Province is a really rich but undeveloped country.

Now I stand here to call your attention to

an industry which has never been developed to any extent, but in which I am convinced there are riches for us. If taken up and managed purely als a business proposition. the exploitation of our game and inland fisheries, which is, of course, mainly a part of the tourist industry. It is no new idea, but one that has certainly not been appraised at any where near its proper value.

We are met here by the first objection. which comes mostly from a certain class of short-sighted sport/smen, who say: "Our game and fish for ourselves!"

This would be a legitimate cry if by selling our goods to foreigners we lessened the supply of our own people. But I shall try to show you that this is far from the case. The truth is the exact opposite. This old cry is as silly as if a cloth manufacturer or an applegrower should say, "Our products for our-selves!" That would be a fine business man indeed! On the contrary a modern nation's commercial status is pretty nearly measured by the amount of its exports.

On this side of the Atlantic we nearly all believe in protection. Well, we protect our game and fish by a tariff just as our other products, only instead of a tax we impose a license. But this is the best of all taxes for us, for the reason that the foreigner pays not only it, but comes among us and spends many times as much while he is here.

It is an axiom that, without enforced law, game speedily disappears, and also fish though less quickly, being more numerous.

For many years the carrying out of the provisions of the Game Act was in the hands of the old Game Society, to which we must ever be grateful, for it stood between our game and its extermination. .

When a new business is started the owners, if they are wise, study the methods of some similar institution that has notoriously made a great success in the same line. Such an institution for our purposes is the State of Maine, which is only about one-third larger than Nova Scotia, and by no means more favored by Nature so far as fish and game are concerned, as we have moose where she has deer plus a very few moose. But do you know how much it is estimated that Maine receives every year as indirect revenue from non-resident sportsmen? Anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000! Let us split the difference and say \$20,000,000. Maine charges a big game fee of \$15, half as much as we do, and nothing for fishing, but her direct income from licenses alone is nevertheless over \$30,-000 a year. As for the indirect income, many short-sighted people, whose grounding in the laws of economy is shaky, will say, "Oh, that's all very nice for the guides, but it doesn't help us!"

Much Money for All

But what is the fact? From the very moment a man in Boston puts his hand into is pocket to buy his ticket for Yarmouth or Halifax he begins to add to the revenues of Nova Scotia, and he continues to contribute to our coffers at every step he takes on our Now does all this money go to the Of course not.

Warden Jenner, now departed, but still helping us by his magnificent example, said that, at a conservative estimate, every sportsman who came here spent at least \$200 on an average, but this is too small; it will be nearer Maine has been at this job in a businesslike way for many years, and this year's report of her Game and Fish Commission says, speaking of money expended on fish hatcher-"For every dollar spent on trout-hatcheries the State has received three hundred!" That seems a pretty good proposition? And nobody ever heard of a State of Maine man complain that catering to non-residents has spoiled his own fishing or hunting, for he knows better.

Now, how is it in our sister Province, New Brunswick? Just the same, though in a less degree, for they have been a shorter time at the game. Ten years ago the appropriation for game protection was the same as our's; now it \$35,000, or \$15,000 outside of direct income. She receives directly from licenses about \$33,000 a year, and from this you may make a guess at her indirect revenue from sport. In 1905 it was \$20,000; in 1908, \$35,000. This increase was the result of advertising.

On our area, as compared with these two States, we should now be enjoying at least ten or twelve millions of revenue, besides having better sport for ourselves. Now, why is this unfortunately by no means the case? And why have nor neighbors so prospered?

Simply because of lack of appreciation, and the failure to see that our sporting asset must

In the first place she grants no monopolies of fishing or hunting rights on uncultivated

She employs over 100 wardens, many of them salaried, and some receiving as high as \$1,400 a year. There are over 2,000 guides, paying a dollar a year for registration. She maintains eight first-class fish-hatcheries under trained superintendents, and has just appropriated the money the money for still another. She has a Game, Fish and Forest Commission of three gentlemen, all experts, one to look after game, one fish, and the third forests, and these men are highly salaried, for they give all their time to their tasks, and do not regard them as side-issues, as with us.

Maine's Big Outlay

Maine this year has voted \$47,500 out of the public treasury for fish and game interests, besides \$2,000 for an additional hatchery. Deducting the \$30,000 received for licenses, we have over \$17,000, put into the business to keep up the plant, as it were, and Maine considers this a pretty good proposition, inasmuch as she receives in return so many millions of indirect revenue. Can there be any question that she is right?.

The Provincial Government has nothing to say about the inland fisheries, and the result is that our salmon are going fast, our trout are the victims of the fish-hog, and our streams are most inadequately restocked. If you could read the letters I have received from all over the Province from such men as T. R. Patillo, Sheriff Smith, of Digby, and others who are in positions to know what they are talking about you would hear sad tales wardens, and especially of the fisheries officers.

I suppose you are aware that many more people come here to fish than to hunt, and et every cent of the fees demanded of alien fishermen now goes to the Dominion treasury, not to ours, and what do we get in return? A most beggarly pittance in the way of protection.

This money should come to us, as it does in other Provinces where the people become sick of such treatment and take matters into their own hands

Must Advertise Our Goods

Now, gentlemen, one final consideration. It is not enough to have a fine plant and to turn out even the best of goods. We must bring them to the notice of the buyers.

Maine, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, and other States and Provinces are alive to the efficacy of advertising. It is certainly one of the commonplaces of business today that advertising is a prime necessity. These other places never fail to be well represented at every sportsmens's show; they have their sporting advantages worked up in the newspapers and magazines; their chief railways and steamship lines get out fine

pamphlets devoted to sport alone.
What do we want in this important line?

The I. C. R. has issued a really beautiful "Forest, Stream and Seashore" booklet, part, of which treats of Nova Scotia. All honor to its enterprise, The D. A. R. devotes only a chapter to sport in its pretty "Vacation Days." The Canadian Northern publishes a meagre pamphlet, the "Road to Sport," part of which is devoted to sport on our South West shore.

Sport Seldom Touched On

Sport is barely touched upon in the many local summer resort pamphlets and folders. We have never been represented at any sportsmen's show. Truly it may be said that we have hidden our light under a bushel. And it is a thousand pities, for we have the goods and there are thousands eager to buy them if we but place them in sight. All this is very, very little.

We must advertise. And here it may, perhaps, be forgiven me if I mention the forth-coming "Sporting Guide" authorized by the Maritime Board of Trade, which will appear in a few weeks, and which I trust will be supported by all good Nova Scotians, and prove a source of revenue to our Province. It is not a very elegant publication, and not by any means perfect, but its facts are true and as a first edition, I hope not so bad.

In conclusion I feel that I have been playing rather the part of the "kicker," of the iconoclast who pulls down, and you will ask of me what should be done to remedy matters.

The obvious answer is that we should imitate whatever has been proved successful by our neighbors in other Provinces. Our Provincial Goovernment should administrate this magnificent enterprise as a business proposition, and the results will justify thousandfold. The railway and steamship and hotel services must needs expand and improve, and the whole Province will enormously benefit. We sportsmen are open to this suspicion of prejudice-it is to you business men we look to convince our legislators.

Whenever any steps are taken to have changes made in the Game Act, the legislators are disposed to treat the matter as a joke more than anything else. "Oh, let us alone, is the frequent cry when amendments to it are sought, but the fact must be impressed on them that the Game Laws are in a state of flux, like the budget, and need revising every year. When the legislators are educated to that view the cause of game protection will be much advancéd.

THE ENEMIES OF GAME BIRDS

Game enemies and the methods of controlling them by a practical man may be of interest to your readers in connection with your articles on how to preserve the prairie grouse and other American game birds.

First of all comes that cunning little rogue, the sparrow hawk. The ordinary observer, who notes his handsome appearance and sees him balanced in midair in search of his prey little dreams of the terror he is when once he has liscovered a flock of tasty young game birds. I have seen him return time after time to the same part of the field where young game was o be found, and each time he departed the flock was one less, and I have shot him after his meal and taken the entire head of a week old pheasant from his crop.

In the early spring, when the pasture is short cropped and young birds are scarce, he kills quantities of mice. Of that there is no doubt, but later, when the grass is longer and mice hard to find, he takes heavy toll from the young game birds who seek the open sunny spots to bask and dust in. It is at this time he s the busiest, for there is a brooding wife and later a family of hungry youngsters to provide for, and he is an indulgent father in this respect. It is in the early spring that his case should be attended to, as he is then more easily approached. Especially this is true where he is mating, and often a well placed right and left will leave two less enemies to our featij-

Pole traps are very useful in places frejuented by sparrow hawks, and if they are set with a little judgment they will seldom de-stroy any of our song birds, with the exception of an occasional woodpecker, and where these are plentiful the jaws of the trap should be well bound with some soft material (strips of flannel will do) and when a song bird is caught it will not be seriously damaged and can be liberated. Sparrow hawks make their nests in hollow trees or limbs and such trees should be visited in the spring, and, where possible, a round hawk trap placed in the bottom of the hole. Female hawks will be destroyed by this method and every one destroyed means a brood less later.

After the young game birds are two weeks old there is not much danger from the smaller hawks, but the larger species, the most daring of which is the sharp shinned hawk, then require attention. Pole traps are useful for the destruction of this species also, especially in the open country, and even in the woods a well placed pole trap will often exact heavy toll. The traps should be attended to every day, as it is bad policy to leave a bird swinging any longer than is necessary. The poles can be so arranged that they can be seen from a central point with a pair of glasses, and thus much unnecessary walking can be avoided.

When the birds grow larger they attract the attention of the copper and red tailed hawk. A good rifle shot and a good rifle are very useful to destroy these game enemies, but failing one or both of these, it is a good plan to kill a few rabbits and use them as baits. One rabbit will make two baits, and

where there are ground vermin to deal with the entrails will come in handy either for trapping rats and weasels or for conveying poison to crows and skunks. The best method to use the bait for the larger hawks is to cut the rabbit in half and then peg down one half in a place near a tree where the hawk is in the habit of resting. Place a trap on each side of the bait, sinking the traps slightly below the level of the ground, cover the traps with grass cut fine so that they are hardly noticeable from the surrounding ground. Repeat this in several likely places, and the chances are that you won't have long to wait for Mr. Hawk.

Crows are very destructive to the eggs and young of almost every species of game, and onstant war must be waged all the year round if the game is to be saved. Crows are especially, fond of young ducklings, and where these are raised on the farm means for their protection must be devised. The best method of protection is to kill the crows. There are many methods of doing this. Poisoned entrails and poisoned eggs can be used to advantage where this is lawful, and trapping can be done to baits as described for hawks. Trapping in the snow by means of blood spilled on the snow and a steel trap placed nearby, destroying the nests in the breeding season, waiting for the crowds with shot guns as they come in to roost, all are effective methods of destruc-(The Game Commissioner of Illinois and his aids disposed of 2,800 crows by this method in two seasons.) when crows are about is keep killing them, especially where the flocks run up into the thousands.

Another egg robber not so well known is the red headed woodpecker. I have shot this thief as he carried the egg of a wood duck over my head, and I have seen him even rob the chicken coop. Blue jays also take eggs, more especially those of song birds, but where song birds are scarce game eggs suffer. Baited traps will dispose of those addicted to the egg stealing habit.

Among the four footed enemies of our game, which include foxes, mink, coons, cats, weasels, rats, skunks and roving dogs, there is none worse than the cat, especially the cat, which has developed the habit of roving the fields. A cat is a most useful animal around a farm so long as she keeps to her legitimate occupation of killing rats and mice, and I would not deny her a few gophers, but once she has tasted young game, be it rabbit, pheasant or grouse, she is no longer of service to her owner, but becomes a terror to the game.

good thing about the cat is that she will often return to partly eaten game, and it is thus easy to put an end to her poaching. Where a bird or rabbit is found partly

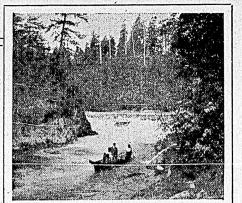
caten it is always a wise policy to put down a steel trap at once, and always be sure and peg down the bait, as where this is not done a hawk will often light directly on the bait and carry it off without touching the trap at all. Where a cat is suspected to be working, it is a good plan to kill a rabbit and divide it up as for a hawk bait. Place it where you think pussy will find it in her rambles. Cut some twigs about a foot high and make a fence around the bait, horseshoe fashion, with the bait in the inside of the bend. Then in the entrance of the horseshoe place a good steel trap covered with cut grass or leaves and well staked down, and the chances are that pussy is in for a hot time next morning. In the sum-mer it is very hard to keep baits fresh, but with a little care it is possible to keep up a good supply. Crows plucked and split open make a useful bait. Hawks also do for a turn. Rats are fine to trap weasels, and blue jays too, and even pussy herself, when skinned and divided up, makes a first class bait. If there is a rovng dog about it is a good plan to place a dead cat near his usual haunt for a day or two with a steel trap on either side, and even the spot where a dead cat has been has an attraction for both dogs and foxes.

Weasels are also bloodthirsty enemies of all game and because of their habits and cunning they are harder to control than most game enemies are. Bait trapping, as for cats, is useful in this case. Steel traps set in the mouths of old open tiles and drains will also reduce their number. A short hole made in a bank, the paunch of a rabbit or any strong scented bait placed inside and a trap set at the mouth of the hole will often spell Mr. Weasel.

When you hear the meadow lark or the song sparrow raising a racket in the grass it is a good plan to take a gun and sit quietly down for a time. The chances are you will get a peep at the murderer, and then is it up to you. ire well ahead, as Mr. Weavel is very quick. I have cut his tail off close up more than once when I meant to cut off his head. If you catch one weasel it is a good plan to use it for a bait as it will often draw others to the spot. Especially is this so in the spring, when they are breeding.

The mink is even more bloodthirsty than the weasel, but he is also a lot shyer, which is a good thing for the game. The increase in the population is often given as the cause of the decrease in game, but this is not the only reason. When the game had the whole country to sport in, the minks and other vermin had to hustle around to get a living. With the increase of population the game had to pack up closer. So also had the vermin, and while no one was killing the vermin both the hunter and vermin were killing the game. The result was the disappearance of the game and incidentally the disappearance of the vermin, since there is no food left to support it.

Minks can be combated in many ways, and different districts require different methods, but persistent trapping is always the safest



Sportsman's Calendar

JUNE

Trout, salmon, grilse.

The best month for Sea-trout fishing.

Watch carefully the soft places along the creek for tracks then set your traps in the likeliest looking spots, taking care to dis-turb the ground as little as possible. Cover with material similar to that which surrounds it, taking care that no stones or pieces of wood are mixed with the covering material or else you will have a small bit of fur but no mink in the morning. Leave the traps set for several days in one position and handle as little as possible. It is a good plan to wear a pair of gloves when handling trap for vermin so as to leave as little scent as pos-

There are different traps made to take mink alive, but they all require special conditions to make them successful and are useless on the open fields.

The coon is fond of a mixed diet, but game of all sorts and sizes are included in his menu. I have known a case where he killed over 100 birds in one night simply for the love of slaughter. In this instance the birds were confined in a run about 200 feet long by 12 broad, so old ringtail had a picnic, but where the birds are unconfined I do not believe the coon is as persistent a hunter as the mink and weasel are. Coons are easily trapped at the open ends of drain pipes and along the shalw edges of the creeks, also at the entrances of hollow trees, and occasionally they will take bait. A good dog is useful where coons occur, and once the brute is treed a charge of No. shot settles all disputes between coon and ceper.

Skunks do a lot of mischief during the nesting season, their slow, pottering habits making them more dangerous to sitting birds and eggs than their quicker moving brethren are. Open tiles are a favorite resort. I trapped 14 skunks within three weeks at the entrance of one dry drain pipe. Underneath the dry stumps of fallen timber also are favorite resorts for vermin, and careful trapping will soon clear out the dangerous enemies of our game both furry and feathered .- John Thompson, Gamekeeper, in The Amateur Sportsman.

PHEASANTS BENEFICIAL

According to Professor W. H. Olin, industrial commissioner of the Denver, Laramie and Northwestern Railway, pheasants, especially the Chinese ringneck and the English varieties, are the most valuable insectivorous birds as well as the most attractive and eagerly sought game birds of all the species that can be reared in captivity or in a semi-domestic way and kept in the district in which they are propagated. The great majority of the insectivorous birds are migratory, while the pheasant, especially the varieties named, becomes attached to a locality and will breed and remain there as long as it is protected and can secure food.

The pheasant is naturally an insectivorous

oird, and where insect food is obtainable it will eat comparatively little else. The variety of the insect food of the pheasant is larger than that of any other bird, so far as is known. Inrestigation shows that over 130 species of insects and earthworms are eaten by the pheasant, and doubtless many more will be found on

In addition to this it is fond of small rosmall snakes. In England pheasants have been found choked to death in the attempt to swallow worms larger or longer than they could manage, and several pheasants have been found dead, choked by small rodents. Fred Barnett, superintendent of the pheasantries at City Park, Denver, says that a pheasant hen will catch and destroy a mouse as quickly as a cock pheasant or a cat.

MIGHT-HAVE-BEENS

Here is a story from Frank Ormerod's "Lancashire Life and Character."

On one occasion a census clerk in scanning one of the forms to see that it had been properly filled up, noticed the figures 620 and 112

under the heading, "Age of father, if living," and "Age of mother, if living."

"But your parents were never so old were they?" queried the astonished clerk.

"Nowe," was the reply, "but they would ha' been if livin'."

DEFINED

A committee consists of a dozen of men; One-half of them constantly shirk, Five more superintend in an arrogant way,

And one does the whole of the work.



There have been many fatal accidents by those using aeroplanes. At Stettin in Germany, Robi, a man noted as a bicyclist, was killed by the fall of his aeroplane.

There will be new power works near Chilliwack for the Vancouver Power Company has secured the right to use the water of Chilliwack and Jones lakes to enable the B. C. Electric Company to run cars all through the country near the city.

Mr. Roosevelt has sent messages of Mr. Roosevelt has sent messages of thanks to all the friends who have entertained him and to those walting to welcome him. He says he will not make a public speech for two months and will not talk to the newspaper men on United States politics.

It was stated in the British parliament that Canada and the other great colonies, Australia, Africa and New Zealand are quite free to make trade arrangements they like with foreign countries. Canada has made several very important treaties already, as we have seen.

Angus McKenzle, who went out from his home near Chilliwack to shoot rabbits and birds a few days ago, shot himself dead. He was thir-teen years old. No boy can have any idea of the terrible grief such a death would cause the parents of the boy, if they are living.

San Francisco has determined to hold a great fair to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal. The citizens have agreed to subscribe \$7,500,000 in order to get aid from Washington. New Orleans would like to have the celebration also. It is hoped that this great waterway will be completed in 1915.

The Blackfeet Indians have given The Blackfeet Indians have given up to the government a large tract of very valuable land held by them as a reserve in the Bow river valley in the province of Alberta. The Dominion government will sell the land and use part of the price to buy machinery and build houses and barns for the Indians who are going to farm the part of the reserve they have not sold.

A telegram says that King George will be crowned in May of next year, and that his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, will come out to Canada as soon as the ceremonies are over. If these plans are carried out we are likely to have a very merry twenty-fourth of May next year, it will be a very fitting time to welcome a governor-general who is the son of the good queen in whose memory the day is kept.

There is a large tribe of Indians on the Naas river. The Grand Trunk Pacific will run through the land on which they have lived for no one knows how long. They say that not only the reserve but all the land is theirs and that white men cannot lawfully take it from them. They publish a paper of their own in Prince Ruper! fully take it from them. They publish a paper of their own in Prince Rupert and have engaged lawyers. Until the matter has been decided they declare that they will not allow white men to come in and take possession of the lands that belong to them. They are willing, they say, to obey the white man's laws, but will hold what they believe to be their own property.

The city council will raise the licenses of hotels, saloons and liquor shops.

There was a terrible storm of wind and rain in New York on June 18th, the day ex-president Roosevelt arriv-ed. Much damage was done and some lives lost.

The city council has decided that The city council has decided that if the work already commenced is finished and only what is absolutely necessary is undertaken there will be plenty for the workmen to do and for the council to pay for.

There will soon be thirty-nine stars, on the American flag for New Mexico and Arizona are to be made states. These are the last unless Alaska and the Hawaiin Islands can be brought lists the Union into the Union.

surveyors we will be from the hotels are streen states have been suffering from the sudden heat. Only those who have spent the hotels and might so my the surveyors who are stated only those who have spent the hotels and my the surveyors who are stated for the surveyors may be trained by one of the richt est farming districts in the world.

The cities of the eastern states have been suffering from the sudden heat. Only those who have spent the hot days and nights of midsummer in Boston, New York, Montreel or Winnipeg know how very fortunate the children of Victoria are. It is very seldom too hot for them to romp and play even in the city, and the beaches are always cool. It is feared the hot sun may busined the crops on the prairies.

A telegram says that V will be errowned to the company towards the surveyors was and night the surveyors was and night the surveyors was as the to pay towards the surveyors man death to sum asked the surveyors man districts in the surveyors man set that the surveyors man death to sum asked the surveyors man set that the surveyors man set that the surveyors man end to the surveyors man end to the surveyors man to the surveyors man to the surveyors man to the surveyors man set that the surveyors man end to the surveyors man there, but the surveyors man there, but the surveyors man end there, but the surveyors man end there, but the surveyors man there, but the surveyors man death to the surveyors man there, but the surveyors man there, but the surveyors man there, but the surveyors man end the surveyors man end the surveyors man death the surveyors man there, but the surveyors man end the surveyors man end the surveyors mand such the surveyors man end the the the empart to survey the sum asked the that the surveyors man end the surveyor the sum asked the that the surveyors mand the surveyor the sum asked the that the should be taken to have the company the the company t

The United Wireless, a New York company, which sold a great number of shares in Manitoba, but had no stations in Canada, has been declared to be a swindling concern and it is feared that those who have paid for shares will lose their money.

The Prince Rupert has returned from her first voyage to the north, Alderman Sargison, who went to Stewart, says that the rallway along the Portland Canal will be commenced at once and that there are many stories told of the riches of the country near the new town.

Mr. William Mackenzie of the Can-Mr. William Mackenzie of the Canadian Northern told a Winnipeg newspaper man that the mines lately bought from the Dunsmuir Company would soon send out twice as much coal as they do now. This will be good, not only for the company but for the miners and merchants in the mining towns.

we years. The work of the ploneers is over for the whole land has been discovered and settled.

Not long ago the Shah of Persia, who had governed his country very badly, was deposed and Russia and England became responsible for the good government of the country. Now a Persia, Datab Merza, an officer in the Russian army is raising a force to place the Shah again on his throne.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy the state of the converse of the carties of the Cart

tant duties of a man is to do his part in seeing that the government of the country is ably and honestly conducted. It is well worth a boy a while to listen to a good political speech.

What are the boys going to read in the holidays? It is to be hoped that stories of the noble things that men have done, stories of discovery, of invention, of the holidays? It is to be hoped that stories of the noble things that men have done, stories of discovery, of invention, of the holidays of the noble things that men have done, stories of discovery, of invention, of the holidays of the noble things that men have done, stories of discovery, of invention, of the holidays of t

The people of Canada and the United States have been so busy with their own affairs that they have not thought much about the nations who own the southern half of the continent of America. We hear news of Russia and Turkey and even of the little states in the south of Europe. But most of us know little more of Brazil and Argentina, Ecuador and Chile than that they were a long time ago conquered by the Spanlards and Portugese, and that the first two are watered by great rivers and the others traversed by an immense mountain chain, in which there are volcanoes with very long manes which we try to remember long enough to write on our examination papers. It is true, now and again we read that one of these republies has had a little rebellion and that the president has been deposed and another put in his place. Or there is a dispute about a boundary and talk of war which in those days, there as in other places, seldom takes place. But we would be surprised if we were shown pletures of splendid citles and could see millions of people at work in fertile fields or n rich mines or could take long journeys on railways which were harder to build and cost smore than any in North America. The people of these countries are no longer the slothful quarrelsome people the rest of the world thought them. They have learned the value of their immensely rich and for many years the people of southern Europe have been coming over to help them develop it. In Argentina alone, there are in the whole of Canada and half of them came from southern Europe. Ships from all over the world carry away the rubber of Brazil, the cacao of Ecuador, the frozen meats of the River Platte and the wheat, the corn, and the wool of Argentina, we are told by Dr. Albert Hale, a gentleman who has been studying these countries. More than that he says the world could not do without these products. It is just as many google as there are in the whole of Canadian children to learn that other nations are working hard the wheat, the corn, and the wool of the main and where the control of the control of

of the old ledger reminiscently.

"Why, this is the stamp collection that your uncle Paul made when he was a boy. I must have put it away in that trunk years and years ago, for I'd quite forgotten about it. I remember now how he used to have me save all the stamps that came on the letters and how he got your grandpa's friends to send him stamps from all over the country by exchanging with them. The poor boy died when he was just turned twenty-one."

Ex-Judge Bentham's law offices were on the third floor of the Lancaster Post-office building. The judge was usually among the first occupants of his suite to arrive, but this Friday morning in late August he had hardly settled himself in his revolving chair, before his brief-stewn desk, when a visitor was announced.

It was Helen, arrayed in her most becoming frock, with a square, thin package under her arm and a long legal envelope in her hand.

Judge Bentham was somewhat past middle life, but he had always been distinguished for his unfalling courtesy. As Ellen entered his office, at the direction of his stenographer, the old jurist arose and placed a chair for her. He smiled as he returned her bow, asking her meantime what service he could render her on such a beautiful summer morning.

With an impulsive gesture Ellen laid the envelope containing the deed on his desk, dropped the square, thin package into her lap, and, grasping the arms of her chair a trifle tightly, said:
"Judge Bentham, do you remember Mr. Eben Penfield of Bedminster County?"

The judge ensconced in his chair once more, had begun to polisic his

The judge ensconced in his chair

once more, had begun to polish his eye-glasses with his handkerchief, and he looked up and smiled again cordially. "Why, of course I knew Eben Pen-

"Why, of course I knew Eben Penfield," he returned. "He was one of my lirst and best friends here in Bedminster County. Did you want to know anything about him? If so, I can direct you."

"Oh, no, thank you," the girl replied. "You see, I'm his granddaughter—my name is Ellen Penfield—and I just dropped in to see whether you would be so kind as to tell me about some property that he bought down in Texas a good many years 'ago. I wanted to ask you whether you thought it was of any value—whether it was located anywhere near the new



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

THE ART OF SOCIAL SUCCESS

There is no doubt that today social questions interest a large section of the community to the exclusion of many more important maters, and that their aspect is surveyed from two different standpoints. There are the people to whom the deeper and more wide-reaching aspect appeals, and the others, who only regard it from the superficial point of our everyday life, and whose interests go no further than following the various developments of society, the chronicles of its doings, and its general ephemeral aspect. To this latter class the social matters which they care about are purely personal, those which apply to society and its doings, and in its everyday life—the list of dinners, balls, entertainments, the chronicles of the beau monde, the gossip and the chat about their life, information of their doings, where they have been, where they are going, and the endless "can-cans" which are eternally believed and contradicted from day to day in the press.

In spite of the independence of English character, there is in opposition to it a sort of slavish interest in people belonging to the upper classes, and the increasing space which is devoted by the daily press about them is an interest of its property of the control of the co

unanswerable proof of it.

It has now developed, from being a chronicle of the lives of the "Upper Ten," if one may use that vulgar but expressive designation—into an itinerary of them—not only who are in society, but who are getting into it as well as those whose feet have only just touched the lowest rung of the social ladder.

In this fact lies the secret of universal in-

In this fact lies the secret of universal interest that is taken in the annals of those who have not only been born to social distinction, but, still more interesting, those who though outside that charmed circle, have attained, and are attaining, social success. To the many outside it, admission into that magic circle is the height of their own ambition, and the secret of that success, while it is still hidden from them, appears to rest only on foundations which they are also capable of laying, but which the lack of opportunity prevents them from achieving. In following with great care the daily life, as portrayed in the newspapers of those whose example they wish to enulate, they may perhaps unexpectedly solve the riddle of how they won the social position which hitherto had been unattainable to others.

others.

To the casual observer, an unlimited purse seems to be an indispensable adjunct, and when taken in conjunction with the life and expenditure of certain people in society, those who believe in its potency are quite justified in that belief. The amalgamating influences of riches, the love of amusement and luxury, which is one of the strongest temptations of modern life, has introduced an element into society which is powerful, and in many ways popular. The riches of which so large a number of people are possessed enable them to offer such a variety of inducements, and give such opportunities of making their society agreeable, as are difficult to resist, while their private life is characterized often by such genuine kindness and hospitality that there should be no limit to the social success they wish to acquire.

Yet when one comes to analyze the question from a perfectly impartial point of view, there is the indefinable something, the inde-scribable quality wanting, and we see that riches alone cannot ensure the acquisition of the object of so much heartbreaking labor and There is, however, also the consolation that social success does not come to some of those who try by every right of birth and posi-tion, should secure it. The blood of a hun-dred kings—the oldest, the most distinguished descent—the power of riches and of great possessions often leave a sense of the deepest ennui and disappointment at the experience of hours and days passed in the society of those to whom all the good things of life belong, but who lack the power of making their possessions a pleasure to themselves or an enjoy-ment to their fellow-creatures. In this fact there will be found the consolation of those to whom the great riches also do not give the Kingdom of Heaven. Every day's experience confirms this opinion, for where one finds instances of social success it is not among the rich or the great, but among those who have nothing to offer to the world, and apparently little to account for a position no one can deny.

In analyzing what one understands by social success, one must begin by realizing that it is not alone a capacity for spending money and dispensing lavish hospitality that in the challest de-ree constitutes a right to that attribute. There are qualifications, taken in combination with other qualities which are absolutely indispensable, and would no doubt ensure it, but we find them so seldom allied that one must look elsewhere for the clucidation of the mystery. The solution of the mystery—if mystery it is—in my mind, is to be found in the purely personal qualities which some people possess, and of which others are destitute, but which neither are responsible for the acquisition of, any more than they are for the color of their eyes or hair.

One reason above all lies in the simplicity of some natures which are not capable of being spoilt by the good things of the world, who take them as they come, and who enjoy all their good fortune.

The capacity for enjoyment is one of the happiest of gifts, and it goes generally with good health and strong vitality. There is in the power of life and that vigor which it gives, one of the greatest secrets of success in every position in life. If we look round among our friends, and take the lives of men and women

who have done good and lasting work, and who along with it have won the love and devotion of those around them, we shall I think find that they are possessed of that vital power which in a way almost gives a marvelous influence to those who possess it. They are not the only fortunate ones of the earth, because, on the other hand, there are those who do not possess the same kind of power which great vitality gives, yet have a vital power which shows itself in other ways, which gives them their place among those who obtain the success they intend to achieve.

I have often noticed how strong the power

I have often noticed how strong the power of sympathy is in the nature of those of whom we are speaking, and that is one of the most powerful elements in success in life. It is, I think, because they have so much reserve of strength that they shower around them and give to those with whom they have to do, some of the superfluity of their happiness and content, making the atmosphere in which they live brighter and happier, not only for themselves, but for those about them. My conception of, and conclusion as to, the secret of success in life—and social success is only one

cannot be repeated even in a woman's page. Somehow or other, the most innocent things in the world assume a positively dreadful appearance when you see them in the cold black and white of print. All a matter of circumstance, you say? Of course that's so. And, indeed, so is everything else. There is nothing in putting on a low dress for dinner, as we do most nights of our lives; and yet think how absolutely indecent it would appear if one walked down Government street at midday in a decollete bodice!

Take the matter of waltzing, too. You go to a ball, you are introduced to a man you have never seen before, and perhaps your husband is the introducer. Your partner—a perfect stranger—puts his arm round your waist, and off he goes with you. And all is right and proper, because it is in the ballroom.

Fancy, however, if at a dinner party a

Fancy, however, if at a dinner party a man you had just been introduced to, placed his arm round your waist and there was no dancing going on. Your husband wouldn't like it, would he?

And after all this miniature sermon, let me give you some "don't" advice:

French Gowns for Day and Evening Wear

item in it—maybe wrong, and far-fetched, but it is, I think, sufficiently plausible for everyone to realize that perfect health is the condition of body and mind we should aim for Health is the finest and the greatest blessing of all, and if we can only keep and cherish that vital power we are all entitled to, we shall be doing more to ensure success in every capacity of life for ourselves and the generations which will succeed us.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

Although the wearing of black gives less scope for originality than when there is a free choice of colors, it is by no means impossible for the individual woman to look exceedingly well in the deepest black despite the fact that the sky is blue and the sun brilliant. Mourning to look well should not be subjected to economical consideration—that is to say, beautiful fabrics of crepey texture must be employed, while silks and soft flouncing draperies of black chiffon are almost essential, and lend dignity to the general aspect of mourning dress. It is, however, an entirely different matter to look well in black serge and alpaca. The frock of "utility" in mourning cottons and linens is seldom becoming. Although, of course, if perfectly cut and expensively supported by the proper hat, it can be irreproachable in style.

It is really a most remarkable thing to me that a girl who is so dainty and particular about everything before she marries, so often becomes careless about the little prettinesses and niceties of existence. A really nice woman is really nice all the way through, just as a really well dressed woman is well dressed right down to herself and devotes the same taste and daintiness to the things invisible as she does to those of her garments which are more apparent. It seems such a pity that so many interesting and quite funny things one hears

Don't wear black after the necessary mourning is over if you are too thin. Black has a tendency to make one look slender. Light colors are more suitable for thin girls.

Don't wear a large, broad-brimmed hat if you are very short; it looks out of all proportion, especially as the face of a slender girl is usually small.

Don't fail to have your gowns made with an eye to hiding the fact that you are slim. Full bodices, fancy fronts and bouffant effects are best; while draped skirts will detract from your too willowy appearance.

After reading this choice morsel, I am more than confident that the first thing a thin girl will do is to hie her forth to purchase a close-fitting black gown, with tight sleeves, and with this a wide, floppy hat, to indicate her utter independence.

DO YOU SLEEP CORRECTLY?

Do you? Probably you don't, although you believe when you go to your little white bed, you comport yourself just as you ought to. Very well, then. A woman well known in smart London life—she shall be here nameless—who is noted for the freshness of her complexion and the general air of restfulness and well being which seems to emanate from her, was recently asked to tell the secret of how she managed to keep so well. She answered: "Oh, I sleep right." Naturally her words aroused some curiosity, and a discussion followed as to exactly what was meant by the words "sleeping right." After listening for some time to the conjectures and questions of the group of women with whom she was conversing, she whose careless words had set the ball of conversation rolling condescended to explain.

"In the first place," she said, "I sleep with the windows open. Nothing is worse for one's



health and good looks than sleeping in a room where the windows are closed or the air impure. Too soft a bed is enervating.

pure. Too soft a bed is enervating.

"Then I sleep on a pillow which is hard and small. I am careful to be warmly covered, but I have the bed clothes light of weight and pliable. It is better to have lighter covers and more of them, than two or three heavy blankets which tire the body merely by resting on it.

"No matter how late I get home, I always follow out a regular programme before I am settled for the night. I first of all take a warm bath. Then I rub down well with Turkish towels. When I am all aglow, I slip on gown and bathrobe, put my feet into warm slippers, and then drink a cup of hot milk and eat a biscuit or two.

eat a biscuit or two.

"Next I massage my face for about five minutes with cold cream. I put another five minutes into the work of brushing my hair vigorously. Then I am ready for, bed, clean, warm and well fed, and with a comfortable sense of having done every duty I should have done.

done.

"I know that sometimes one feels too tired to get ready to sleep right. One comes home fagged out, and the one thought in the mind is to get into bed as quickly as possible. Of course, if one is very tired, indeed, it requires more than ordinary strength of mind to overcome the sense of physical fatique to go through the somewhat lengthy performance I have mentioned. Still it can be done, and the resulting benefits are well worth the little trouble involved.

"In the first place, one is pretty sure to sleep through the night, and that means, of course, waking up in the morning feeling fresh and well and cheerful. In the second place, the telltale lines which night hours, close and stuffy atmospheres, late suppers, and so forth, have a nasty habit of marking one's eyes and face with, are kept at a respectful distance, and one retains one's youth long after those who are careless and indifferent in such matters have lost theirs.

"To go to bed cold is one of the most deadly sleep-destroying things I know of. You cannot get to sleep if you are cold. You toss and turn, and get worried and upset, and the result is that when morning breaks you are a physical wreck. When it is time to get up, you feel, for the first time, really comfortalbe; when it is time to be awake, you feel you can sleep.

"Of course, I know that there are women who can jump into cold sheets in the middle of winter and sleep like tops; but they are rare, believe me. Exercise and fresh air are of course the two best sleep-producers in the world, but it is not all of us who can have enough of them. So those who are shut up in town must find substitutes elsewhere; and the wrinkles I have given may be found effectual in warding off the wrinkles of another sort, which will certainly otherwise arrive.

ALLOWANCES FOR GIRLS

There is nothing in this world so difficult as to lay down a rule, as all reformers or would-be reformers have found out in their time. No creed or system of morality could possibly be elastic enough for appropriateness and justice, and so all the great dogmatists had to be vague in their precepts, with the result that their followers interpret them as they choose, and not infrequently make very queer work of them.

Nothing in this lopsided world is cut to pattern; no two lives, no natures, no two sets of circumstances are exactly alike. This rather knocks the bottom out of the theory that experience is the one school in which to learn the lessons of life; because though experience may teach us a vast amount on one subject, the exact circumstances under which we acquire it are never likely to occur again; so that much which has cost us so dear is wasted. And if experience is not of much use to the acquirer, it certainly is of no use whatever to anybody else.

These facts make it very hard to lay down the law on any subject from the highest codes of doctrine to the minor problems of life, of which latter the question of "allowances for girls" must count as one. This is a nuisance, where one would particularly like to lay down the law; but it is indisputable that a question of this sort must depend entirely on circumstances. This much only is certain, the giver will think it too much and the receiver will think it too little.

The chief circumstance upon which your

daughter's allowance must depend is, naturally enough, the size of your own income. Even Don Desperando cannot do more than he can do"; and this famous but somewhat obscure nursery character would be hard put to it to give what he had not got. On the other hand, a sum which would be princely from impecunious parents would be very mean from a millionaire. Then the size of your family and the size of your income may make a very bad fire with each other; but of course if the former is very much too big for the latter, you are an "improvident person," and don't count.

Another important circumstance is the posi-

Another important circumstances to the position in life of your daughter. An allowance
which would be very good for the daughter of
a clergyman or a small squire, would be miserably inadequate for the daughter of a peer
or a large landowner. A girl who lives in a
villa in a small town, or a cottage in the country, and goes perhaps to about half a dozen
parties in a year, cannot possibly require as
much pocket money as a young woman who
spends three months in London for the season, three months traveling, and the rest of the
year in various country houses, and who goes
to about fifty or sixty balls a year, besides Ascot, Goodwood and a hundred other entertainments. The world makes certain demands
upon the upper classes from which the middle
—fortunately for themselves—are quite exempt, and of which they are probably ignorant.
It has been said "noblesse oblige" is out of
date, but it is not, and never will be, as long
as there are class distinctions of any sort, which
is as long as the world lasts. Nothing is harder than to be unable from want of money to
live as your kind, and being able to live quite
as well as other people not of your kind do, is
no compensation to such a sufferer.

Then, again, there is your daughter's disposition to be taken into consideration. She may have expensive and individual tastes, in which case it would be unfair, if, because you did not share them, if you refused her the means to follow them. You may have one daughter that loves dress, cares for riding and driving, and is very fond of society, and another who prefers the country, hates smart clothing, and is perfectly happy in a garden or farm yard. It is not, strictly speaking, fair to allow one of your children less than another, but if they agree about it among themselves, and are willing, there can be no harm in making some arrangements in favor of the one whose needs are the greatest.

whose needs are the greatest.

Another circumstance which must guide parents in giving allowances to their daughters is a consideration of the future. It is obviously unwise to accustom them to a considerable allowance unless they will be in a position to spend just that amount on themselves all their lives Needless unhappiness, and per-haps worse, results from such a procedure. It is this which makes the difficulty about the fair proportion of your income that you should allow your children. The income earned, which cannot be bequeathed, cannot be divided exactly as is an income inherited. Of course people argue that it is best to let girls have a good time while they can, especially when they are young and there is an uncertainty as to whether the halveon days can last. But though this may be quite right and true in this case, there ought to be perfect straightforwardness on the point from the parent. A father or mother in this position should say honestly to his, or her, children, "The money I allow you is earned by myself, or is an annuity, or a jointure (as the case may be). I am willing to do as much for you as I can during my life time, but you must never lose sight of the fact that it can only be for that length of time.

It can only be sentiment which introduces ambiguity into money matters, and it is foolish to allow sentiment to trespass on business.

The question of money invades every mo-

ment of our lives as soon as we begin to realize that it is the root of all evil, and it is so very unlovely a consideration that it seems a pity to begin too young to teach it to children. Nothing is more nauseating than talk about pounds, shillings and pence from a child (except the same sort of talk from a grown-up person). But this can be most easily averted by giving them allowances when they are fairly young and seeing that they are liberal. If children always have money they do not think and talk about it so much, and a comparatively small sum seems all the mines of Golconda to a child,

When a girl enters into her teens, it should be marked by further responsibilities; the al-

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What Out-Door Sports Have Done For Women

A girl may go through school, preparatory or high school, and college, as a plodder and win prizes, or as a dodger and barely gain her diploma. In either case, if she has not been educated physically as well as mentally, she is only half educated, an unhappy state. The higher the mental development we impose on girls, the more necessary an accompanying physical training. Dr. Thomas Denison Wood, professor of physical education at Columbia Iniversity, is authority for the statement that athletics, if practiced within reason, effect only good in women, especially in the ripening years. Under careful regulation, from 50 to 60 per cent of the girls at Barnard College and the Horace Mann School participate in sports that include pool swimming, basket ball, handball, bowling, tennis, running, jumping and adaptation of games played by women in

As scholars, the athletic girls rank equal h their non-athletic sisters. This contrast with their non-athletic sisters. This contrast to the deficiency often noted in men devoted to athletics while in college, is due to the fact that college athletics for women have not been allowed to reach the danger point of over-valuing other branches of the curriculum.

On the other hand, Dr. Wood believes that women as individuals are temperamentally more inclined to overdo. Consequently they should rarely, if ever, train under the direc tion of a man coach. Standards must be different for women, even when the sports are the This is true particularly of basket ball.

While sports and games of suitability to women should be developed, to be womanly in athletics does not mean that women should be effeminate. In tennis and golf, for in-stance, they should not aim for a man's standard, but for a woman's. As to the suggestion sometimes offered, that men's games tend to make a woman mannish, Dr. Wood's judgment is, that where such cases are studied, it will usually be found the tendency was innate. Women lose nothing of their high endowment women by proper proficiency in athletics suited to them.

A point upon which Dr. Wood is emin the year book he has prepared for the National Society of Education, is that "the activities of physical education should be carried on outdoors whenever this is possible." The gymnasium should be considered an emergency space, valuable to be sure, but not

So much for the academic aspect of women

A college woman who soon put to practical use the physical benefits gained in under-graduate years is Miss Inez Milholland of New York. Her father is John E. Milholland, one of the chief officials of the American and European mail tube system, and was for many years editor of the New York Tribune. At Vassar Miss Milholland was captain of a champion hockey team, and member of the track On May 8, 1909, on the annual field day at Poughkeepsie, she made a new record in putting the eight-pound shot a distance of 31 feet 91/2 inches. On the same day she made another record with a basket ball throw of

77 feet 91/2 inches. Her prowess in sport has been overlooked to a degree by the celebrity she has since achieved as a suffragist and an actual reformer in the interests of the working girl. In this newer reach of her ambition there is no question but that Miss Milholland's magnificent physique and her athletic education have been of equal service with her sympathy and intelligence for an important cause. The woman who had spent her student years immersed solely in economic studies, not even with the best intentions would have been able to do the work of Miss Milholland. It takes something more than brain power, any political campaigner will tell you, to last under the strain of months of public speaking indoors and out, of conferences here and there at the farthest opposite points, at all wild times of the day and night. Each faculty of the mind and body is wrought to the snapping point in such an enterprise, and only a constitution of exceptional vigor and upbringing can come through it unscathed.

As a sportswoman simply and as a genius in her class, Miss May Sutton, the tennis player, is the blithest product this country has yet revealed. She was born in California and began to play tennis in her tenth year. At seventeen she was national champion, and by the time she reached eighteen had defeated the best women players of Great Britain. Oddly enough, her three sisters, Miss Florence Sutton, Mrs. Harold Dolg and Mrs. B. O. Bruce, are all experts with the racquet.

The fast of the championship is not so important to Miss Sutton as the game itself. She is wise enough to know she cannot always remain champion, and consequently is never so deeply impressed by her audiences as by the chances of beating her opponent. To Miss Sutton tennis is as good as food, and even more necessary. It requires remarkable resourcefulness of mind and unlimited muscular energy that is both swift and unerring. It has kept her in the open air for the best part of her life, and she has never known a cold of her own, or been afflicted with long illness. On the other hand, to insure the endurance requisite for her athletic career. Miss Sutton has always been careful about her diet, without being saddish, has been punctual in her hours of sleep and rest, and simple and rational in her ideas of dress.

The result is that she has never had to submit to extremes of diet or exercise in preparing for a match. Her plan has been to have a normal system of living and thus always to be

Between tennis and golf there will always lie room for discussion as to which game is better suited to women. Walter J. Travis, that magician at the ancient game, was disinclined to speak of golf or tennis for women on the ground that "he is not a woman." Once this was admitted, he was persuaded by the argument that women would rather be critically

observed by a man than a woman.
"It has somewhere been said," Mr. Travis ventured, "that tennis is too violent for wo-men. Yet there are many women who for nerve energy and muscle are as well able to stand tennis as men. Then, women like tennis because they do not have to walk far away into the country in twos or threes or fours. At tennis they play near the clubhouse and all their fellow-members. Also, they are sure of spectators. They say that's something.

"There are women golfers, however, who play tennis as well—for instance, Miss Harriet Curtiss and her sister Miss Margaret Curtiss. They have been playing golf ten years, and with a standing we all know. But whatever all the facts for and against tennis may be, there can be no doubt that golf is a magnificent sport for women.

"All points are in its favor. A girl may learn to play it, and a matron may take it up and get a world of good from the game, though she never becomes an expert. What's more, I have noticed that most of the women playing golf—I mean who play it earnestly—are twenfive and over. It saves them from the hothouse excitement of too much bridge, wards off premature middle age and keeps them healthy by enforcing walks in the open.
"Of course, moderation is as necessary in

golf as in other sports; and I am firmly convinced that it is an excess for women to enter tournaments lasting more than one day. The strain of a tournament is such that I lose from one to three pounds each time 1 enter one, and I am not what is called a nervous man." In parenthesis it may be stated that Walter J. Travis is as rare a specimen of muscle and nerve equilibrium as one could find.
"It's not the game that wears women out in

tournaments; it's the extreme nervous tension of the contest. John Ward was playing in a foursome with a woman as partner. He noticed the play wear on her till she was verging on hysteria. At the greens she putted the ball anywhere but towards the hole. People. looking on, stared in amazement. In order to

calm and reassure her, he said gently:
"'You know, Miss U---, you putt excellently, but you are not acquainted with these greens. Some of them are covered with clover,

and some have nothing at all.'
"As a matter of fact," Mr. Travis continued, "the greens were all alike. At the next one Miss N- stood in position at her ball, holding the putter, yet made no further move. Those about did not know what to make of

her. After a long, nerve-racking wait, she looked about, saw John and ran up to him.
"'Mr. Ward,' she asked anxiously, 'will you please tell me whether this is a clover green, or-or-or, one of the other kind?'

"That was the end. The poor woman was unstrung, she did not know whether she was standing on her head or on her feet. That's only one instance. There are many others. So I believe that tournaments lasting more than one day are pernicious for women. But tour-naments are not all the game—which is the best sport for man or woman, regardless of

To consider the experimental testimony of woman amateur athlete in a form of sport comparatively new, no better example could be found than Mrs. Joan Newton Cuneo of New York, the foremost woman automobilist in the United States. When you have learned that she has driven fifty miles in fifty-two minutes on a circular trotting track, that she has raced three days in succession against a group of the fastest men drivers and beaten most of them, that she has covered as much as two hundred miles in one day in an endurance contest lasting two weeks, you look to meet an Amazon, not the compactly built woman of less than medium height, who, in a low voice and with a hospitable but steady glance, announces herself as Mrs. Cuneo.

"To my mind, naturally," she said, "motoring is one of the most desirable, if not the most desirable, of sports for women. But they must go at it in the right way. Too many wish to start as drivers with a high power car. The thing to do is to begin with a small car, and stick to that car until you've learned all about it and all about the chances of the road.

These are the chief requirements—thorough familiarity with the machine and full preparation for whatever may happen on your way. Every car handles differently, and I become attached to mine just as I learned in girlhood to love the horse I drove. If a woman has never driven a horse or ridden a bicycle, it follows that her eyes cannot be trained to streets and highways; and to drive an automobile she must have sight as alert and sure as though she were an engineer. Besides, both her hands. and feet are occupied, so that for complete exercise of mind and muscle I do not think my favorite sport can be excelled.

'Motoring breeds self-reliance and responsibility in a woman, and keeps her out-of-doors the year 'round in all kinds of weather. The woman motorist can always get quickly in touch with her friends, can be a more constant companion of her husband and children, and can learn more about her own country and

others than people who depend on the conventional means of conveyance. If for no other reason, an ambitious woman would learn to run her own car to save the cost of a chaffeur and the extra expense and petty forms of graft some chauffeurs impose.

"I do not think girls should be allowed to drive a car unless they are serious enough to give it their undivided attention. A girl may drive the family pony down the street, and with her eyes take in every other girl and all the contents of the shop windows. The horse, the contents of the shop windows. knowing his way and being well-broken, will act for her in a case of absent-mindedness. an automobile your brain alone is responsible for each suggestion given to the delicate mechanism answering to the movement of your hands and feet. A woman soon learns in automobiling, if she hasn't learned it before, that she must look out for herself. She sheds the flabbiness of sheer dependence on others.

Women have a great advantage over men in this, that they are not so prone to bravado. I won't say they are not subject to speed fever, but even when they have it, they hardly take the foolish risks of men.
"As far as I am concerned, if I didn't realize

it, from what I've seen and been told, it would be clear that I am an exception as a woman motorist. I've won about a dozen cups, quite a collection of medals and ribbons, and the Klaw-Erlanger trophy for 'The Speed King. You see, they expected a man to win it. I got it for doing five miles in five minutes and eight seconds. Now I am no longer allowed to compete with men in contests under the laws of the Automobile Association of Am-This may be due to consideration for me and my sister motorists, or it may be self-appreciation on the part of the men. I have my records and I'm fairly proud of them, but making records is only an accidental branch of

The important purpose of it is the health of body and soul we women can acquire. It is my belief that not one woman in ten thousand is fitted to be a racing motorist; and I should not advise any woman to take up driving as strenuously as I have. In two weeks, steady going except nights and Sundays, I lost twenty-six pounds on one of my Glidden tours. I can only attribute to a fortunate constitution my immunity from any after ill effects. It was amusing to me during the Glidden contests to notice the great parade of rubdown, massage and medical precaution most of the men drivers went through at the close of a day's run. I used to lie down in a quiet, darkened room for a while and let every single idea flit from my consciousness except the will to rest. It seemed to me I got just as much benefit from my plan, and surely I had less inconvenience. I have never really trained to go into a race, unless the orderly outdoor life which has been my habit since girlhood can be called training.

"No, I don't know what the inside of a doctor's office looks like, and I can't remember when I have had to call for one. All my record work has been done purely for the love of it, and because I like to prove that women can do big things. Now that I compete no longer, I ride every day, sun, rain or snow, and I've covered as much as one hundred and eight thou-

sand miles in a year.

"But a woman does not need to do all that to enjoy the sport; one of my contentions is that no woman should let driving become a strain, any more than she needs to dress like a freak in a car. If it is a strain, then she has not been taught correctly or she is not playing at the right game for her. Many women and some men could never drive a horse, though they might sail a boat. My idea of a perfect woman driver is the one who can find a path down the maze of Fifth Avenue traffic and hold her seat with all the ease and surety of her rocking chair at home.

"The fear of a breakdown, and the picture of a man lying in the mud under a forty-horsepower car, twenty miles from anywhere, suades certain women from motoring. When I began to drive in 1901 about fifty per cent of the cars going out would break down. Since then perfection in manufacture has rushed forward, so that nearly all contingencies are provided against. Tires will burst, of course, on the best regulated cars, but I can put on a new one, as could any woman who thoroughly knew her machine; moreover, the good old village blacksmith, I notice, now hangs under his horseshoe signboard the line: 'Automobiles Repaired.

The immediate need of the automobile is the invention of a self-starting device. To crank up is the hardest thing a woman has to do, and the job is one that most men would like to make easier. It takes both knack and strength, and one can tell only by one's auto-mobile sense whether more knack or more strength is needed at the precise moment. Yet once under way, with your eyes on the road and muscle and brain delicately co-operating with the machine, a woman may ride to new horizons and fill the spaces of her soul with new life and health."

Another woman who has found in motoring a source of physical benefit is Annette Kellerman, though she is celebrated rather for her feats as a swimmer and a diver. Miss Kellerman is also an expert fencer, and purely for training practices toe dancing regularly. Twice a day during filty-two weeks of the year she appears on the stage for eight minutes. She plays diabolo about three minutes and in the remaining five does eleven or twelve various dives into a tank graced with woodland scenery. Her salary is \$1,500 per week. She may be justly considered, then, as an authority on women in athletics from the viewpoint of the woman professional.

Until she was four years old Miss Kellerman was obliged to wear iron braces on her legs in order to walk. They hurt her and worked no cure. A physician suggested that she be taught to dance and swim. In her seventh year her back became strong and all the trou-ble in her legs had disappeared. She is slender, vigorous, beautifully formed, and breathes health and enthusiasm.

"In Australia, where I come from," she 'you've got to be a very good swimmer to attract notice, because nine out of ten children swim there, and I've never heard of one

of our women who didn't swim. Swimming is taught in the public schools, and no town is too small to have its public bath.

was nine years old when I learned the breast stroke, and I had an excellent teacher. It is so important that a child should be taught correctly from the first, because its little legs and muscles are so tender. All children should be taught by nine or ten, and if they are correctly taught they will never be afraid of the water.
"A few years later I learned the most dif-

ficult of strokes, the trudgeon, which is an ideal developer for the chest and shoulders. The double propeller motion of this stroke makes it the most effective for speed.

"When people used to ask me what I should do when I grew up, it was my fancy that I would be a singer, or a dancer. My mother was a famous pianist in Australia, who numbered Madame Melba among her pupils. Later I came to know how many good and good dancers there were in the world, and it seemed to me the line in which I could best

hold my own was swimming.
"It is wholly due to swimming that I possess my symmetry of figure. At eighteen I weighed only a hundred and seven pounds. In a few years I have increased that to one hundred and forty, which is normal for my height of five feet five inches. My measurement round the chest is thirty-seven inches; round the hips thirty-eight to thirty-nine inches. My shoulders are thirty-nine to forty, and my waist twenty-five.

"The greatest advantage of swimming as physical developer is that it develops the muscles of the body in harmony. And in these days of slim hips no reducer can compare with it. Also it will bring out the thin, un-dersized girl as it did for me. This, because swimming develops the muscles, and when a thin woman builds up her muscles she becomes large; while the development of muscles in a stout woman means she must lose fat.

"One mistake I have noticed here is that women fool around too much before going into the water. Then, if you are swimming for physical development, you should do it regularly. You can't gain fifty pounds in two weeks, and it took me several years of hard exercise to accomplish what I have desired. Now I vary from that standard only slightly.
"A woman should stay in the water a short

time at first, for about five minutes of quick going. Swim ten strokes the first day, twenty the next, and in three months, by gradual increase, you will be able to do a quarter of a mile easily.
"In my opinion the best place for a woman

to swim in America is in a swimming pool, for no woman can exercise properly if she is all rigged up in a fancy bathing suit, corsets, etc. And then if men and women bathe together on a beach, women must think more of how they look than of physical training.
"When I am swimming I seldom take any

other exercise, except a run in the open. But when I am not swimming and much confined, as at present, I take other exercises in order to keep in condition.

"As for diet, I have no especial regimen, except that I avoid meat. In Paris I was troubled with rheumatism as the result of my longdistance feats in the water. On my doctor's advice I stopped eating meat and have not had rheumatism since. I eat oysters, vegetables, fish-vegeterian food, in a word-and I love ice-cream and candy. I don't believe good candy ever hurt anyone, if eaten in modera-

At this season when swimming is more generally indulged in than at any other, it is interesting to have, by way of comparison, the experience of another woman swimmer, who is ilso a fencer, stroke in a ladies' four-oared barge and a fast player of tennis. Such diverse proficiency makes her a representative example of the all-around woman athlete.

Miss Elaine Golding of Bath Beach, N.Y., nineteen years of age, and her interest in athletics is wholly that of an amateur. She was put into the ocean for the first time when she was three, and at five swam an exhibition race of twenty yards, winning a medal. At eleven she swam in a race across the Narrows of New York Bay and won by a wide margin.

"In whatever form of athletics I compete it is strictly because of my love for sport," she said. "Athletics do not interfere with the serious business of my life, which, since leaving high school, has been to live at home and study music and painting, in which arts I hope to achieve something. All my family are expert swimmers, and in summer there's hardly a day we do not go into the water. In winter I swim about once in two weeks, except when I am training for a race. In summer, as a rule, I

swim from one to three hours each day.
*Being stronger and heavier than the average girl of my years, I can do this, but I do not counsel it to others, though I suffer no ill ef it seems that for the average woman a short swim, and in the sunlight, is best.

In moderation I believe swimming and other suitable branches of athletics will develop a woman's body and keep her in health. I feel sure it's a mistake for a woman to comnete with men in whatever line of sport. How well equipped she may be with a racquet or golf club doesn't matter.'

Among American sportswomen, Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg of New York, has for years occupied the foremost place for distinction, gallantry and daring as a rider to hounds. She was Miss Emily Stevens and is the window of the late Adolf Ladenberg, the banker. On occasion she has shown no mean skill in driving a fourin-hand or in managing a racing thirty-footer. But it is as a rider that one always thinks of her, though her social talents and position have alone been sufficient to have made her a figure of importance and attractiveness.

There is a place for women in athletics as there is for a man. Proper sport does not coarsen her fibre, but only strengthens it. Nor loes it blow the charm from her womanhood. It keeps her an active social unit in school and college, and impresses on her the great principle of fair play, which is as vital as other philosophies there acquired.

ALLOWANCES FOR GIRLS

Continued from Page Eleven lowance can be increased gradually until the "comes out," when she should have a full share both of money and responsibility.

A good many mothers like to dress their daughters themselves, but it is not really a good training, and it is better if possible to teach them to have good taste for themselves

Somebody cannot be at a woman's elbow all her life to tell her how to dress, and the sooner she knows this the better. If she cannot learn from observation or the hints of other women, she is past praying for.

KITCHENER ANECDOTES.

During the South African War Lord Kitchener, who has returned to England after eight years' work abroad, entrusted a certain captain with an important commission. Unfortunately the captain's horse cast a shoe. Hence a disastrous delay. "Very sorry," was the general's sarcastic comment, " but I cannot rest my plan of campaign on a horse's shoe or an officer's carelessness." Thus it is that "K. of K." impresses upon his officers the futility of excuses and the necessity of being prepared for anything. No man, it is said; has a greater faculty of estimating a man's capabilities at a glance. But he made a mistake on one occa-sion. It was during the Boer war, at Vredefort Road station, that he started fitting out extempore mounted infantry columns. He de-termined to equip and send them into the field at once. He went to the waiting-room to look for officers, and found a single man in occu-pation. He was smart and well-dressed, and pleased Lord K.'s critical eye. "You will command a corps of mounted infantry I have just raised," said the general. "Very good sir. What will my duties be" "Don't you know your duties?" "My own—yes, sir." "Then don't ergres." What is in the land of the state of the stat don't argue. What is your regiment" "Blank-shires, sir." "What rank?" "Master tailor, sir." Kitchener hurriedly left.

FAMOUS MINIATURES FOUND

A curious discovery of valuable miniatures has been made at West Haddon, near Rugby. For some years an elderly lady, Miss Fouquier a descendant of a Huguenot family, had lived with a shepherd and his wife, and when she died a few weeks ago it was found she had bequeathed her belongings to the couple. The goods were not thought to be worth more than \$100, but it is reported that when the cupboard of the ancient writing cabinet was opened a rare collection of miniatures was discovered, all of famous artists, as well as fine old and antique china pieces of They will bring in a decent fortune for the shepherd and his wife when they are put up for

WOOED WITH MUSIC

Among the Yao Midos, one of the many Burmese-Tartar people, the young men woo their wives absolutely without words, but to the sound of music. On the first day of winter they have a great feast, at which all the mar-riageable girls gather and listen to the music made by the bachelors, who sit under the "desire tree," each playing his favorite instrument. As the maiden he loves passes him the youth plays louder and more feelingly. If the girl ignores him and passes on he knows that she will have none of him if she steps up to him and lays a flower upon the instrument he jumps up, grasps her by the hand, taking care not to drop the flower, and they go away together.

LONDON SHOP CLERKS.

The London employer in hiring a shop clerk insists on an agreement that the latter shall not go into business for himself or enter the employ of another within a certain distance radius and within a certain time limit after leaving his employer.